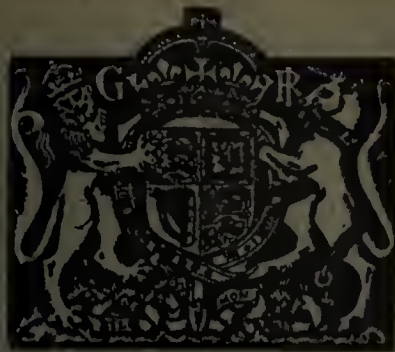




REPORT
ON THE
Public Health Administration
of Burma
FOR THE YEAR 1930

Rangoon
Supdt., Govt. Printing and Stationery, Burma

1931

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RESOLUTION

ON THE

Report on the Public Health Administration of Burma

For the Year 1930.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Burma, Public Health
Department,—No. 222831, dated the 6th October 1931.

READ—

The Report on the Public Health Administration of Burma for the year 1930.

RESOLVED THAT—

The Report be published.

By order,

H. G. WILKIE,

*Secretary to the Government of Burma,
Education Department.*

Report

ON THE

Public Health Administration of Burma

For the Year 1930

SECTION I.

Meteorology.

1. The following short account of the rainfall over Burma, during the monsoon period May to October 1930, has been furnished by the Meteorologist, Rangoon :—

“The total rainfall of the month of May was in large excess throughout Burma. In June it was in moderate excess in the Inland divisions, in slight defect in Irrawaddy and Pegu divisions, and in moderate to large defect in other divisions. In July the rainfall was in slight excess in the Arakan and Tenasserim divisions and in large excess elsewhere. In August it was in slight excess in Arakan, Irrawaddy and Pegu divisions, in moderate defect in Tenasserim and in large defect in the Inland divisions. September's rainfall was normal except in Arakan where it was in large defect. In October the rainfall was in large defect in all divisions. The total rainfall of the period May to October was normal throughout Burma.

Departure expressed as percentage of the Normal Rainfall.

Divisions.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sep- tember.	October.	Monsoon Season, 1930.
Arakan ...	+65	-25	+15	+15	-35	-48	+1
Irrawaddy and Pegu	+37	-17	+29	+16	+2	-60	+7
Tenasserim ...	+65	-34	+14	-19	+1	-51	-4
Inland ...	+50	+19	+29	-30	+7	-37	+6

SECTIONS II to IV.

The European Army, Indian Army and Jails, respectively, are no longer dealt with in this report.

SECTION V.

General Population and Vital Statistics.

2. Area and Population.—The total area under regular registration remains the same as in previous years, namely 115,060 square miles, and for purposes of this report the 1921 census figure of 10,822,618 remains the same as last year. The population statistics collected at the census enumeration of the 24th February 1931 are not yet available for use in calculating vital statistics ratios for 1930, and the census figures for 1921 have been retained in all the tables.

The returns of some of the backward districts, where registration is not sufficiently accurate to be included in the main statements, including those in which a primitive system of registration by tally sticks was introduced in 1922, affecting a population of 2,337,446 and an area of 116,935 square miles, are shown in Statement II (a). A map of Burma showing these backward areas is appended.

3. Immigrants and Emigrants—

Year.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.
1929	405,393	371,877
1930	368,590	399,276
	- 36,803	+ 27,399

For the first time since 1917 emigrants exceeded immigrants. The vast majority of immigrants (*viz.*, 324,158) entered the Province through Rangoon. There were 340,765 emigrants from that port, of whom 312,429 were bound for Indian ports. The port of Moulmein has not recorded any emigrants from 1927 to 1929, but this year it returned an excess of emigrants over immigrants, as did also the ports of Akyab, Kyaukpyu and Rangoon; while Tavoy and Mergui recorded an excess of immigrants and Bassein gave a "nil" return.

4. Cost of Rice.—The average cost of a basket of rice weighing 75 lbs. was Rs. 4 or eleven annas less than in 1929. The highest average price was in Rangoon—Rs. 4-12-0 and the lowest price was Rs. 3-6-0 in

the Toungoo district. A decrease in price was reported from all districts except Sandoway, where there was an increase of one anna over the price of 1929. The highest prices in the year were in the months of January, May and June when the average was Rs. 4-5-0. From June there was a steady fall and the lowest price, namely Rs. 3-4-0, was obtained in the month of December.

No apparent connection exists between the cost of rice and the death rate.

5. Vital Statistics in Railway Limits.—In a railway population of 14,655 living outside Municipal and Notified areas, 176 births and 116 deaths were registered, the rates being 12·01 and 7·92 respectively, as against 13·85 and 10·59, the corresponding rates in the previous year. The highest mortality was recorded in the Lower Chindwin (31·45) and the lowest in Thatôn (2·12).

6. Inspection of Birth and Death Registers.—Out of 35,052 villages and towns in which vital statistics are registered, 12,828 were inspected by District Health and Vaccination Staffs as compared with 11,276 in 1929. The number of entries verified totalled 490,120, against 451,325 in the previous year. District Officers visited 5,244 villages, and towns, and verified 81,324 entries, as compared with 82,987 last year.

The districts in which verification on a large scale was reported were Upper Chindwin (41,234), Lower Chindwin (34,317), Prome (30,358), Myaungmya (25,581), Pakôkku (25,044), Bassein (19,990), Henzada (19,363), Katha (17,664), Sagaing (16,941) and Akyab (16,795).

Very few entries were verified in Sandoway (1,732), Thatôn (1,763), Tavoy (2,877), Amherst (3,441), Shwebo (5,198) and Yamèthin (5,691) districts.

It is unbelievable that, as reported, in *Henzada*, *Magwe* and *Mandalay* districts, where verification is stated to have been made on a large scale, not a single omission could be detected by the Public Health Staffs. In this connection the Deputy Commissioner, Henzada, remarks :—"The only part of this district in which I have had a chance personally to verify the work of vaccinators and inspectors is the western part of Lemyethna township. As reported to the District Health Officer, I found one large tract in which no record of vaccination could be traced since 1923, and another where no record of any kind existed. It was also abundantly clear that half these villages, though only ten or twelve miles from township headquarters, are not visited, the vaccinators merely visiting the principal villages of the tracts and never checking births or deaths or vaccinations in the smaller villages at all. This is quite normal in most districts I have been in, and can only be defeated by careful tour-programmes and

insisting on them being adhered to." On this the Commissioner, Irrawaddy division, remarks :—" I agree with the comments of the Deputy Commissioner, Henzada, and support his recommendations. Another district has systematized the submission of advance tour programmes by vaccinators, devised to cover a visit and revisit to every village and hamlet in the district each year, and I have already commended that system for universal adoption if Director of Public Health approves." The Commissioner's suggestion is being examined and if found practicable will be enforced.

Very few omissions have been detected in the *Hanthawaddy*, *Sagaing*, *Thayetmyo* and *Minbu* districts and none in *Maubin* district. The presumption is that in these districts verification work is bad. In *Prome* the number of omissions detected has gone down from 899 in 1928 to 335 in 1929 and 207 in the current year, which may be due to closer attention paid by the headmen.

The District Health Officers of *Akyab*, *Pakôkku* and the *Upper Chindwin* report that many headmen are not making use of birth and death registers. In *Pyapôn* many of the headmen are reported to have been supplied with urban instead of rural birth registers.

Inspecting officers should, when they detect omissions, take care to record details, so that revised returns for the events relating to that year may be prepared and submitted without difficulty. A case in point arose in Naung-U Town where on the suggestion of this office a house-to-house inspection was conducted, and 47 omissions of births and 30 omissions of deaths were detected. The President was asked to submit revised monthly returns which he was unable to do, and in consequence the compilation of several of the annual statements had to be delayed.

There were 4,572 prosecutions of parents or guardians for neglecting to report births and deaths. Fines ranging from annas four to Rs. 15 were imposed in 4,109 of these cases. Outside Rangoon, 334 headmen were proceeded against for neglect of registration duties, 5 being censured, 260 warned and 69 fined.

Statement
II(a).

7. Registration of Vital Statistics in Backward Tracts.—Registration by means of tallies, or coloured sticks, and notched bamboo splits is in force in the Arakan Hill Tracts, Chin Hills and Northern Shan States.

The area formerly known as the Pakôkku Hill Tracts, where the above system is in force, has with effect from 1st October 1929, been converted into a subdivision known as " Kanpetlet subdivision " and added to the Chin Hills district, the vital statistics of which have increased correspondingly.

ARAKAN HILL TRACTS.—The total number of births registered during the year has been 530, against 131 in the previous year, and deaths 400, against 163. The difference in the figures is striking. Evidently registration has much improved, although the District Health Officer writes :—"The majority of the headmen and *ten-house gaungs*, who form the primary collecting agents, are obstinate in their persistence in verbal reporting, saying that they cannot understand the Nepean System although it is explained to them over and over again."

In the *Chin Hills* district the figures remain more or less steady. Reports from the *Salween*, *Bhamo* and *Myitkyina* districts, the *Upper Chindwin* and the *Southern Shan States*, which are not sufficiently accurate to be included in the main statements, together with the return from backward tracts where the tally system is in force, are published in Statement II (a).

8. Comparison of Burma Vital Statistics with those of the other Provinces.—The following statement compares the birth, death and infant mortality rates of Burma with those of the other Provinces :—

Provinces.				Birth rate.	Death rate.	Infantile death rate.
Madras	...	...	...	39·83	25·52	185·68
Punjab	...	...	...	43·26	29·66	185·73
Assam	...	...	...	31·35	21·40	174·44
Bengal	...	...	...	26·60	22·44	187·30
United Provinces	...	...	...	37·31	27·20	170·79
North-Western Frontier Province	...	...	...	25·60	21·89	146·54
Central Provinces	...	...	...	47·74	37·76	241·82
Bombay	...	...	...	37·41	29·53	187·14
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	36·2	29·6	137·8
Burma	...	...	...	28·87	20·82	202·26

The birth rate of Burma (28·87) is the third lowest, the two other Provinces recording lower rates being Bengal (26·60) and North-Western Frontier Province (25·60). Its death rate (20·82) is the lowest among the Indian provinces and its infant mortality rate (202·26) is, excepting the Central Provinces, the highest. The Central Provinces records this year the highest birth (47·74), death (37·76) and infant mortality (241·82) rates.

Statements I,
II, IV, IV(a),
VI-A, VI-B
and
VI-B (a).

9. Provincial Birth, Death, and Infant Mortality Rates.—

1930.	Rural.	Urban.	Provincial.
Birth rate ...	28·50	31·67	28·87
Death rate ...	19·21	33·12	20·82
Infantile Mortality ...	191·45	276·50	202·26

BIRTH RATE (28·87).—This has risen steadily since 1925, and this year shows an increase of 2·44 over last year and 2·80 over, the five-year mean. The number of male births per 100 female births was 105.

DEATH RATE (20·82).—The year was comparatively healthy, the death-rate having decreased by 1·24 as compared with last year, though it remains 0·31 above the five-year mean. The number of deaths of males per hundred female deaths was 107. As compared with last year, the following specific death-rates have dropped : cholera (−0·68), small-pox (−0·08), dysentery and diarrhoea (−0·19), respiratory diseases (−0·20), all other causes (−0·69).

A feature of the year was its remarkable freedom from epidemics.

The **VITAL INDEX** of the province $\frac{(\text{births} \times 100)}{\text{deaths}}$ was 138·67 as compared with 130·46, the average for the last ten years.

INFANT MORTALITY RATE (202·26).—This shows a drop of 23·71 compared with last year. Infant deaths form 28 per cent. of the total deaths. Of the infant deaths 25·24 per cent. occurred within one month of birth, 55·19 per cent. over one month and not exceeding six months, and 19·57 per cent. over six months and not exceeding one year. For every 100 female infant deaths there were 116 male infant deaths.

Statement
IV-A.

10 Birth Rate (Rural) (28·50).—This year's birth rate shows an increase of 2·75 over last year, and 2·82 over the five-year mean. Particularly high rates have been recorded in the following districts :—Tavoy (50·96), Mergui (46·82), Prome (42·63), Amherst (42·39), Yamèthin (40·03), Shwebo (38·39), Sandoway (37·96), Meiktila (36·63).

PROME (42·63) (+12·87).—The Deputy Commissioner, who was requested to investigate the causes of the low rate in 1929, replied that he had again impressed upon Township and Subdivisional Officers the necessity for closer scrutiny. This year's figure is satisfactory. All the headmen, except the headman of Paungdale, have shown zeal and energy in maintaining the registers.

AMHERST (42·39) (+6·68).—There have been great variations in the rates recorded from the townships : thus while Kyaikmaraw records

a rate of 55·10, Moulmein Kado records the absurdly low rate of 7·29. Verification work by the vaccination staff in the district is better, as in the course of checking 3,047 entries they have been able to detect 349 omissions.

SHWEBO (38·39) (+10·22).—A marked improvement is due to the greater activity of headmen in detecting omissions, following upon orders issued by the Deputy Commissioner.

MEIKTILA (36·63) (+7·30).—The public health staff have impressed on headmen and *ywagaungs* the importance of accurate recording of vital statistics, and those headmen who have done good work in this connection have been rewarded at the annual durbar. The *ywagaungs* of distant sub-villages have been supplied by the Deputy Commissioner with birth, death and vaccination registers. The Deputy Commissioner remarks : "The year was one of steady progress. The District Health Officer and his staff are to be commended."

Other districts which record increased rates include :—

KYAUKPYU (29·84) (+7·64).—The Deputy Commissioner remarks :—"The District Health Officer has carefully examined the birth and death registers in the various villages that he has been able to visit. In almost all the villages visited by him omissions have been detected and the headmen responsible have all been punished." Special mention may be made of the headmen of Cheduba and An villages, in which a careful house-to-house inspection showed not a single omission, in marked contrast to the rest of the Kyaukpyu district where vital statistics have been grossly neglected, particularly so in the Myebon township, where the Township Officer apparently regards this important part of his duties as a nuisance.

MYAUNGMYA (27·36) (+6·00).—This district has persistently recorded a low birth rate since 1924. The Deputy Commissioner remarks :—"The figures given by the Health Officer, for births and deaths, during the year show that a very great improvement has been effected by the Health Officer and his staff in the registration. In my earlier tours I had noticed low birth-rates in several villages, and had ordered a house-to-house enquiry which showed that there had been omissions. I had given Township Officers and Subdivisional Officers a kind of formula to work on and had ordered them to have enquiries made if the birth rate fell below 16 per hundred houses. Township Officers, however, are busy men and they do not seem to realise the importance of the matter. Regular inspections by the new whole-time Health Officer and his staff are what was needed to keep the headmen up to the mark." The District Health Officer points out that of 519 villages-tracts returns were received from only 491, and that the

figures from 28 village-tracts* were not received and included in the returns. Myaungmya township with a population of 80,676 recorded the low number of 1,267 births. The transmitting agency also would seem to be at fault. The District Health Officer remarks :—" I have in fact come across a headman who admitted that he had been village headman for six years, but had never submitted the counterfoils of the births and deaths to the Police Station or the Township Officer."

INSEIN (27'26) (+2'44).—The increase is in the Hlegu township where, following upon improved registration established by the Hlegu Health Unit, the recorded birth rate has risen from 19'41 in 1929 to 38'14 in this year.

Very low rates have been recorded from Thatôn (14'97), Maubin (16'60), Toungoo (19'19), Bassein (19'83), Myingyan (22'80), Magwe (22'91), Akyab (23'91), and Pegu (23'97).

THATON (14'97) (−3'56).—The district records the lowest birth and death rate in the Province during the year, and there is no doubt that there has been wholesale neglect of registration by village headmen. The orders issued by the Deputy Commissioner for improving registration have apparently produced no effect.

MAUBIN (16'60) (−6'23).—The number of births registered was particularly low in Pantanaw, Yandoon, and Maubin townships, and not a single still birth was reported during the year. Although there must be many omissions in the registration of vital statistics, the Public Health and Vaccination Staff detected none during the year.

AKYAB (23'91) (−1'31).—The birth rate in the district has shown a steady decline, having come down from 36'40 in the year 1917, to the present figure. There is now a full-time District Health Officer, and he must get busy improving registration.

11. Registration of Vital Statistics in Rural Areas.—

The proposal to reward those headmen who do the best work in registering vital statistics, referred to in last year's report, has been accepted by the Local Government, who have issued instructions to Commissioners to distribute rewards at district durbars.

For the convenience of inspecting officers a note has been prepared by this Department describing how vital statistics in rural areas should be checked.

The Local Government have issued instructions to all Deputy Commissioners to insist on headmen visiting all sub-villages and hamlets in their charge at least once a month, for the purpose of recording births and deaths.

FYAPON.—A report on the system of transmitting birth and death counterfoils by post has been received from the Deputy Commissioner, Pyapôn, and circulated to all Commissioners of Divisions, Deputy

* Later on it was ascertained that 1,091 births and 682 deaths occurred in those 28 village-tracts.

Commissioners and District Health Officers for opinion. Their replies have now been received, and the question of extending the system to other suitable areas is under consideration.

MYAUNGMYA.—It is reported that village headmen here usually submit report foils only when they have collected a large number. The word "quarterly" is translated in Burmese as "once in three months" and is misunderstood. It requires to be made known to headmen that "quarterly" means "periods of three months reckoned from the beginning of the year" and that foils are to be submitted within the first three days of January, April, July and October. It is also reported that headmen usually omit to send their foils in January, as they are then busy with the collection of taxes and rents. Township Officers should send reminders to headmen in the month of December for the punctual submission of the foils within the first three days of January.

12. Birth Rate (Urban) (31·67).—There is a rise this year of 0·07. The following table shows that there has been a slow but steady improvement over the last six years, due to better registration :—

Statement
VI-B.

Year.	Number of births.	Rate.
1925	33,418	27·26
1926	35,855	28·75
1927	34,902	27·98
1928	36,770	29·33
1929	39,615	31·60
1930	39,707	31·67

YE-U (59·81) leads with an increase of 16·05 over its last rate, but its population has increased greatly.

SHWEBO (59·41) shows a high rate, which is a drop of 2·16 since last year. It has also a high infant mortality.

PYAWBWE (54·85).—An increase of 27·21 over last year's rate is recorded. Thirty omissions to register births were detected during the year, and the prosecutions following upon these have evidently improved registration. This town is growing rapidly.

MANDALAY (49·13).—There is a slight drop of 2·27.

KYAUKSE (46·67), THARRAWADDY (46·07) and MINBU (45·72).—The improvement is probably attributable to better registration following upon house-to-house inspection.

KAWKAREIK (44·94) shows a drop of 5·31. The Committee propose to co-opt the sub-assistant surgeon as Health Officer, and this should lead to improvement.

PAKOKKU (41·32).—There is a further improvement of 3·28 over last year.

PYINMANA (40·98) shows a slight improvement, and for the first time in recent years the number of births exceeds deaths. There is room for further improvement here and the greatest need is for a full-time Health Officer.

MONYWA (38·05).—Fourteen omissions to record births were detected during the year. In this town deaths continue to exceed births.

NYAUNGLEBIN (38·29) shows an improvement of 3·60. The model bye-laws have been adopted, and the municipal vaccinator has been appointed as registrar. This town records this year its highest birth rate, lowest death rate and lowest infant mortality rate for the last 15 years.

THAYETMYO (33·99) shows a slight increase. The detection of 47 omissions to register births shows that, however neglectful the people may be, the health staff is doing its duty.

KYAIKTO (31·11) shows an improvement of 9·07, due to much better registration.

TOUNGGOO (28·04) and PYAPON (29·47).—Both show improvements, though in the latter town at all events there is reason to believe that registration is defective, and that the system requires to be overhauled.

MINHLA (16·71) shows the lowest rate of all Burma. A house-to-house inspection must be carried out by the Public Health Inspector this year, as the figure returned is obviously absurd and the Committee is evidently not doing its duty.

PAUNGDE (17·45) enjoys an unenviable reputation for dirt and disease and its low birth rate is evidence of neglect in registration. This town is badly in need of a Health Officer.

AKYAB (17·69).—The low birth rate is due, not to bad registration, but to the great excess of males.

CHAUK (20·30) shows an increase of 8·02.

Out of 71 Municipal and Town Committees, 50 have now adopted the model bye-laws for registration of births and deaths.

13. Still Births.—There were 2,480 still-births in urban, and 1,076 in rural areas, giving ratios of 6·25 and 0·39 per hundred live births respectively.

Statement
VI-B (a).

Maternal Deaths.—The number of deaths recorded from child-birth in towns during the year was 379, giving a ratio of 9·54 per thousand registered births as against 10·96 last year. The highest rates were recorded in Minbya (35·09), Kyaiklat (34·19), Môngywa (31·34), Pyapôn (29·29), Pyu (23·92), Shwedaung (22·90), Nattalin (21·74), Akyab (21·64), Myingyan (21·48) and Ngathainggyaung (21·43).

Statement
VI-A.

14. Death Rate (Rural) (19·21).—This year's rate shows a decrease of 0·81 compared with last year, and an increase of 0·86 compared with the five-year mean. High rates have been recorded from

Shwebo (35·83), Kyauksè (34·52), Lower Chindwin (30·40), Pakôkku (29·44), Minbu (28·83), Mandalay (26·73), Meiktila (25·89), Yamethin (24·95), Sagaing (23·93) and Thayetmyo (23·25).

SHWEBO (35·83).—In spite of the fact that the district was free from cholera, the rate has risen by 2·63, ascribed to an increase of deaths under fevers (+3·73). Death registration has probably improved, as has birth registration.

KYAUKSE (34·52).—There is a reduction of 9·12 from last year. The district has been free of cholera which was prevalent in the preceding year.

PAKOKKU (29·44).—The death-rate has been increasing since 1927, and is an indication that registration is improving. The increase over last year has been mainly under fevers (+4·53) and all other causes (+1·05).

MANDALAY (26·73).—Singu and Patheingyi townships have recorded heavy death-rates the cause of which is not clear. The Epidemic Sub-Assistant Surgeon has been asked to investigate.

MEIKTILA (25·89).—An increase of death-rates in the absence of severe epidemics is undoubtedly due to better registration.

Very low death-rates have been recorded in *Thatôn* (8·30), *Maubin* (9·60), *Bassein* (11·56), and *Toungoo* (12·20) districts. As all these districts record very low birth rates, it is evident that registration of vital statistics has been grossly neglected.

Other districts which have recorded relatively low death rates are *Hanthawaddy* (14·11), *Pegu* (14·26), *Pyapôn* (14·99) and *Henzada* (15·16). It is significant that none of these districts records birth rates above the provincial mean and registration appears to be defective.

15. Death Rate (Urban) (33·12).—This year's rate is the lowest since 1910. Compared with last year, there is a fall of 4·47 and compared with the five-year mean a fall of 3·99. There has been a decrease in the incidence of : cholera—1·04, small-pox —0·23, fever —0·64, dysentery and diarrhoea 0·62, respiratory disease —0·99 and all other causes —1·70 ; but plague +0·26 and injuries +0·48 show an increase over last year.

Statement
VI-B.
Chart I.

High rates were recorded from the following towns :—

SALIN (57·65).—This town recorded the highest death rate in the Province last year and again this year. On account of the absence of cholera there is a decrease of 19·32 from last year's figure. Cholera was absent, but during the latter part of the year there was a severe outbreak of malaria in the eastern part of the town.

SHWEBO (55·16).—In spite of the absence of epidemics, there has been an increase in the death rate, mainly due to fever and respiratory diseases.

PEGU (54'66).—On the evening of the 5th May earthquake and fire wiped out a third of the town, destroying about 500 houses and resulting in a total ascertained casualty list of 330 deaths and over 200 injured. If the 330 deaths due to the earthquake and fire be omitted, the death rate would be 37'08 which is low for Pegu.

TAUNGDWINGYI (52'33).—There has been a welcome decrease under fevers, —3'96, and respiratory diseases, —7'30, but the death rate is still high, while the infant mortality rate is 591'24, the highest in the Province.

MANDALAY (51'49).—Apart from the severe outbreak of plague in the first three months of the year, there has been a considerable fall in deaths from all diseases.

MYINMU (46'39).—Nearly 35'15 per cent. of the deaths were among children under one year of age—the infant mortality rate being 420'12.

Very low rates were recorded in :—

MINBYA (12'91).—The rate is the lowest since the inception of the Town Committee in 1923. No explanation has been offered, but registration is obviously grossly defective.

SANDOWAY (14'89).—The rate has been going down year by year since 1927. The absence of cemetery caretakers, and of verification of deaths by a qualified medical man, make the figures unreliable.

AKYAB (15'53).—It is satisfactory to note a steady fall in the death-rate over the last few years. The Committee and its energetic Health Officer deserve much credit for improving the health of the town. Registration is efficient. Unfortunately the danger of a breakdown of water supply with resulting cholera hangs over the town.

NATTALIN (15'72).
KYONPYAW (16'27).
DANUBYU (17'85). } In all these towns there is reason to believe that registration is defective.

16. Infant Mortality (Rural) (191'45)—

Year.		Rate.
1925	...	175'53
1926	...	186'50
1927	...	184'34
1928	...	192'13
1929	...	213'01
Five-year mean		190'36
1930	...	191'45

Excepting *Henzada*, *Pakôkku* and *Bassein*, all districts return rates lower than last year. High rates have been returned from the following districts :—

SHWEBO (338'40).—This district records the highest death-rate in the rural areas. There has been a great increase in the number of

births registered. Though the infants' deaths have also increased, the rate has fallen by 14'97.

KYAUKSE (300'34).—The decrease from last year is 32'07. Malaria accounts for many infants' deaths in this district.

MANDALAY (251'52).—The rate shows a decrease of 15'29, due probably to improvement in birth registration.

MINBU (247'02) shows a decrease of 5'87.

SANDOWAY (212'17).—The remarks of the District Health Officer on the subject of infant mortality in relation to feeding are interesting. "I took the opportunity of making enquiries into the two chief causes of infantile mortality, namely Nya-Na and Thu-Nge-Na. Apparently they are the same disease, the former name being applied to infants, and the latter to older babies. A great variety of symptoms come under these two heads. Swelling of the abdomen with flatulence, wasting vomiting, anorexia, purging, a lump on the right side of the abdomen, the child wails and cries continuously, loss of sleep and finally death from inanition—a complete picture of what an otherwise healthy child would suffer from if improperly fed. A few questions elicited the following facts about infant feeding. At four months the child is given chewed rice to eat, at six months plantain is added. The quantity is progressively increased, till at twelve months the child is brought on to scraps of fish, and anything else the parents may eat. The disgusting habit of chewing rice is undoubtedly responsible for much of the infantile mortality. Granny gives a hand in keeping baby quiet. She takes a bolus of boiled rice in her grubby fingers, and pops it into a septic mouth. There the rice is intimately mixed with saliva, film from unbrushed teeth and possibly pus from pyorrhœa. This is then fed to the baby. Violent gastro-enteritis is the only possible result. Further septic feeding continues until the baby is killed."

Very low rates have been returned from *Tavoy* (96'21), *Mergui* (101'44), *Amherst* (103'73), *Thatôn* (142'18), *Hanthawaddy* (142'86), *Akyab* (144'52) and *Pyapôn* (147'86).

17. Infant Mortality (Urban) (276'50).—The rate is the lowest since 1922, and shows an improvement of 30'04 over last year, and 27'23 over the five-year mean. Statement VI-B (a), Chart I.

The following towns recorded exceptionally high rates :—

TAUNGDWINGYI (591'24).—This town records the fourth highest general death-rate in the Province. The President of the Municipal Committee who was requested to take steps to revive the Infant Welfare Society has not yet replied to the letter.

SALIN (446'93).—This town records the highest general death-rate this year. The epidemic sub-assistant surgeon who was posted to study conditions has reported that malaria is endemic, and that sanitary conditions are unsatisfactory. A Society for the Promotion of Infant Welfare has been started.

MYINGYAN (440'27).—Out of 328 infant deaths 290 or 88'41 per cent. occurred among children under six months of age. The President, Municipal Committee, has stated that on account of financial considerations the appointment of a whole-time Health Officer has been kept pending, and that it was agreed to form an Infant Welfare Society in the town, and the opinion of the Civil Surgeon has been sought. This town is in a thoroughly insanitary condition and the Committee's attitude towards the health of the people in its charge has been one of apathy and neglect.

MYINMU (420'12).—The rate has fallen by 76'18 since last year, owing to a higher recorded number of births.

MAGWE (402'30).—With an increase of deaths from 84 to 105, the rate has directly risen by 76'72, the births remaining about the same as last year.

PAUNGDE (372'47).—There has not yet been any improvement in the registration of births, nor in the general sanitary condition of this town. It is yet to be seen whether the new Committee will do any better than their predecessors.

KAWKAREIK (361'49).—The number of infant deaths has come down from 151 to 107 this year, corresponding with a fall in the general death rate. There is no reason to doubt the accuracy of registration. The President, Town Committee, has stated that a mass meeting of all elders of the town, officials, non-officials and ladies will be convened at a suitable date to discuss the formation of an Infant Welfare Society.

MONYWA (356'13).—Infant deaths have fallen from 198 in 1929 to 125 this year.

18. Child Welfare Work in Burma.—There has been a definite improvement in the amount of infant welfare work done in the Province this year. Nine towns now employ a health visitor or a nurse for home visiting and for the conduct of an infant welfare centre. With the exception of the work under the Rural Health Unit, Hlegu, all infant welfare work is undertaken by voluntary societies.

The chief need for the improvement and extension of infant welfare work is the provision of a Health Visitors Training School. At present there are only three trained health visitors in Burma, and until this number is considerably increased rapid progress cannot be expected.

Miss N. K. Ross of the Burma Red Cross, who has been organising child welfare work under the control of the Director of Public Health,

has visited 20 Societies, and given advice to the Committees, and help with practical work.

Standard forms for use in infant welfare work, as well as posters now published by the Public Health Department, are available for all Infant Welfare Societies. During the year the Department published two information circulars on the need for, and the organisation of infant welfare work.

RANGOON.—The Babies Welcome, Kemmendine, conducted by the National Council of Women in Burma, has completed its first year's work. This establishment is run as an Infant Welfare Centre, two nurses being employed as health visitors. During the year 2,521 home visits were paid by the nurses and there were 2,093 attendances at the centre.

The Maternity and Infant Welfare Society continues to confine itself to maternity work.

MANDALAY.—The Maternity and Infant Welfare Society is doing good work. In September a trained health visitor was appointed. Organised routine home visiting of infants, children, nursing and expectant mothers was started, and in December a Child Welfare Centre was opened in the Society's building. The work of the superintendent, the midwives and the health visitor is extended by voluntary visiting by the Ladies Committee.

MAYMYO.—The Society for the Promotion of Public Health conducts the Lady Innes Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, which has had a successful year's work. The centre is run on true infant welfare lines. A qualified health visitor does home visiting of mothers, infants, children and ante-natal cases, and attends the centre. Here the mothers are taught the principles of mother-craft and infant care, and the condition and progress of the infants are supervised. The instruction of indigenous midwives has been discontinued. A midwife is employed who attends maternity cases among the poor of the town.

There has been a very satisfactory increase in home visits paid by the health visitor, 5,521 home visits being made and 2,443 attendances recorded at the centre.

MONYWA.—The Child Welfare Society employs a nurse who conducts the Society's clinic and who visits in the homes. The work still consists chiefly of the treatment of minor ailments, but, both at the centre and in the visiting it is now being improved and organized to include teaching of infant care and mother-craft.

The attendance at the clinic was 7,039, and the nurse paid 1,803 home visits during the year. The Society contemplates employing a second nurse.

HLEGU.—The Rural Health Unit has begun child welfare work in Hlegu and Dabein, at both of which places child welfare clinics are

held. During the year 3,031 home visits were paid, and there were 929 attendances at the clinics.

TAUNGGYI.—The Society for the Promotion of Infant Welfare is making an effort to follow up maternity work by organised home visiting. A candidate selected by this Society has been sent to Delhi by the Burma Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society, for training as a health visitor.

PEGU.—The Society for the Promotion of Infant Welfare has been in existence for several years, but did not undertake constructive work until after the disastrous earthquake of May 1930. Two temporary buildings were erected to serve as infant welfare centres, and a nurse was appointed for home visiting of infants, young children and expectant mothers, and to conduct the infant welfare centres.

BASSEIN.—The Infant Welfare Society employs a midwife who takes maternity cases, and also does some routine supervision of infants after birth. She paid 1,200 home visits. The Society has, with the assistance of the Burma Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society, sent a candidate to the Lady Reading Health School, Delhi, who on completion of her training will return to take up health visiting.

THAYETMYO.—The Society for the Promotion of Public Health organised an infant welfare centre during the year, and employed a midwife for home visiting of infants, young children and expectant mothers, and to work at the infant welfare centre.

THARRAWADDY.—The Child Welfare Society pays an allowance to the midwife of the civil hospital to act as a part-time visitor to infants young children and expectant mothers.

PROME.—The Maternity and Infant Welfare Society employs a midwife for maternity work, and has also opened an infant welfare centre.

KYAUKSE.—The work of the Infant Welfare Society has hitherto consisted of free distribution of clothes, and visits by voluntary workers. A programme of real infant welfare work has been drawn up, and since the end of the year a midwife has been appointed to work as health visitor.

The Societies at *Moulmein*, *Mergui*, *Thatôn*, *Sagaing*, *Magwe*, *Thônghwa*, and *Akyab* confined their activities mainly to maternity work, but the majority have arranged for a certain amount of home visiting of young children to be done by voluntary visitors.

The Society at *Maubin* organised a health exhibition during the year. A new Society was started at *Yamèthin*, while the societies at *Sandoway*, *Toungoo*, *Bhamo*, and *Katha* did not function during the year.

SECTION VI.

History of Chief Diseases.

19. The following statement shows the comparative mortality from the chief diseases in 1930 and the mean of the previous five-years:—

Statements II, VI-A VI-B and VII to XII.

Disease.		Deaths per 1,000 population.					
		Urban.		Rural.		Combined.	
		Five years' average.	1930.	Five years' average.	1930.	Five years' average.	1930.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Cholera ...	...	0·92	0·10	0·46	0·06	0·51	0·06
Small pox ...	...	0·63	0·16	0·18	0·07	0·23	0·09
Plague ...	...	1·87	1·19	0·12	0·05	0·32	0·18
Fevers ...	...	4·60	4·06	7·17	8·24	6·88	7·76
Dysentery and diarrhoea ...	...	2·64	1·84	0·56	0·43	0·80	0·59
Respiratory diseases ...	...	7·23	6·36	0·27	0·23	1·07	0·94
Injuries ...	...	0·95	1·37	0·31	0·33	0·38	0·45
All other causes ...	...	18·28	18·05	9·28	9·79	10·31	10·75
Total ...	...	37·11	33·12	18·35	19·21	20·51	20·82

20. **Epidemic Index.**—This expression is used here to indicate the death-rate from the three principal acute epidemic diseases of Burma,—cholera, plague and small-pox. It is a convenient index of epidemic conditions prevailing in the Province, and of our success or lack of success, in controlling these diseases, which have so far visited us every year, but which are all preventable if only we apply the knowledge we already have.

Statement II and Chart No. III.

The Epidemic Index of 1930 was 0·33 compared with 1·08 in 1929 and a five-year mean of 1·07. The epidemic mortality during the year has been unprecedentedly low, the total number of deaths from cholera, small-pox and plague being 3,544. This figure is the lowest on record since 1905, the earliest year for which records are available for all three diseases. The average number of deaths from these three diseases during the twenty-five year period 1905—1929 was 14,586.

This remarkable freedom from dangerous epidemic disease has been one of the few bright spots in an otherwise gloomy year. Earthquake, fire, cyclone, riot, rebellion and economic distress have each fallen upon us in turn but we have been spared the worst disaster of all—pestilence. Actually the deaths caused by all the untoward disasters that have

overtaken us in 1930—including the rebellion—are but a fraction of the lives saved owing to the phenomenal absence of cholera, plague and small-pox.

Statements II
and VII and
Chart No. III.

21. Cholera (Provincial) (0·06).—The death rate is the lowest on record since 1872, the earliest year for which cholera mortality records are available. Out of 661 deaths in the whole year, 638 occurred in the first six months. Approximately three-quarters of the deaths occurred in the Pegu and Irrawaddy divisions.

Statement
VI-A and
Chart No. II.

22. Cholera (Rural) (0·06).—The rate shows a decrease of 0·62 compared with last year, and 0·40 when compared with the five-year mean. Nine districts have been free during the year. Relatively high rates have been recorded in the following :—

PYAPON (0·30).—Out of 82 deaths, 29 were reported from Kyaiklat township, 26 from Bogale township, 25 from Dedaye township and 2 from Pyapôn township.

MYAUNGMYA (0·28).—The outbreak carried over from 1929. Einme and Moulmeingyun townships suffered the most. The disease spread from village to village following the course of the rivers and creeks. The District Council had made a start in the improvement of village water supplies.

MAUBIN (0·16).—The two townships which were affected most were Maubin, where there were 28 attacks and 24 deaths, and Pantanaw with 30 attacks and 17 deaths. In the latter township 9 out of 17 deaths occurred in the headquarters station. The disease was at its height in the month of January, and subsided with the onset of the rains in May. Water supply in the affected areas was mostly from creeks and the river. The fenced ponds built by the District Council during the year remained free of contamination, and were of great help to the villagers.

BASSEIN (0·15).—Cholera was first reported from Mansetku village, Kyônpyaw township. Bassein East and Kyônpyaw townships reported 52 out of 67 deaths in the district. An outbreak at Nyaungswe hamlet of Zayityo village was not reported by the headman, although there had been 5 attacks and 2 deaths before the visit of the epidemic sub-assistant surgeon. The village headmen of Kondaye and Padukpin villages in Bassein East township set good examples, by having themselves and their families inoculated in front of the villagers.

MYINGYAN (0·14).—Kanna, Natogyi and Taungtha were the infected circles, producing 57 deaths.

INSEIN (0·11).—The epidemic started in February in the villages of Sakangyi in Hlegu township, Minhlagon in Taikkyi township and Tawlity in Tantabin township. The Hlegu outbreak was rapidly suppressed. There were altogether 28 attacks with 27 deaths.

SOUTHERN SHAN STATES.—One hundred and eighteen deaths from the Karenni subdivision, and 5 from the North-Eastern subdivision came to the notice of the District Health Officer, only when information for the compilation of the annual public health report was called for, from the Assistant Political Officer and Assistant Superintendent respectively. Although 17 deaths were shown by the Assistant Superintendent, Western subdivision, in his annual report, the first case only was reported to the District Health Officer.

23. Cholera (Urban) (0·10).—This year's rate is much the lowest on record and compared with the last few years the fall in the incidence of the disease is very striking.

Statement VI
B and Chart
No. II.

Year.	Deaths.	Rate.
1925 ...	236	0·19
1926 ...	1,378	1·10
1927 ...	1,242	0·99
1928 ...	1,491	1·19
1929 ...	1,427	1·14
Five-year mean	1,155	0·92
1930 ...	120	0·10

The delta towns of Moulmeingyun, Kyaiklat and Wakema have as usual been seriously affected.

MOULMEINGYUN (3·92).—There were 36 attacks and 24 deaths. All but one case originated in the town. The disease carried over from last year, the last case being reported on the 22nd March. Inoculations totalled 716 compared with 3,494 in 1929. The new water supply scheme when completed should banish cholera from this town.

KYAIKLAT (2·28).—The first case in an epidemic which caused 21 deaths occurred in a local rice-mill. The disease reached its height in February and subsided by the middle of March. Altogether 604 persons were inoculated.

WAKEMA (1·18).—Cholera visits this town annually and this year's rate is the highest since 1915. Of the 10 fatal cases 4 were brought from outlying villages for treatment in the hospital. The origin is probably from river water. Dhobies have been prohibited from washing clothes in the creek which passes through the town, and a safer place has been allotted to them. The people did not come forward readily for inoculation. The Municipal Committee do not yet see their way to introduce a pure water supply, and until they do, cholera is likely to continue. Unfortunately the dead cannot vote.

MYAUNGMYA (0·64).—There were 10 attacks and 4 deaths. Eight cases were imported and 2 indigenous. Nine of the attacked were either launch passengers or sampan wallahs. The imported cases

commenced from the first week of March and continued up to the first week of August. The District Health Officer writes :—" From this it will be seen that Myaungmya itself is a healthy town, but owing to its river communications, with numerous launches plying between Myaungmya and the adjoining district, the infection is brought into the town. The Inland Steam Vessels Act provides only very limited powers, and in my opinion it should be revised with wider powers in case of epidemics." Instead of proceeding with a proper water supply scheme for the whole town, the Municipal Committee have been unable to resist the temptation to experiment with 2-inch tube wells.

24. Anti-cholera Inoculations.—The total number of inoculations performed during the year was 40,052, of which 9,854 were done in towns, and 30,198 in villages.

The total of 40,052 compares with 174,801 in 1929 when cholera was fairly prevalent, and the figures, taking into account the low cholera incidence this year, indicate that cholera inoculation is increasing in popularity.

An important advance is the arrangement made by the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, during the year, to inoculate the crew of all their vessels annually, at the beginning of the cholera season.

Statements II
and VIII and
Chart No. III.

25. Small-pox (Provincial) (0·09).—The death-rate, which is the lowest since 1922 shows a decrease of 0·08 compared with last year, and 0·14 compared with the five-year mean. Of the total deaths, 4·56 per cent. occurred among children under one year, and 17·16 per cent. among children over one year but below ten. A study of the records shows that small-pox in Burma has been reduced by nearly 50 per cent. over the last 15 years. This should encourage us to go on and perfect our vaccination system.

Statement
VI-A and
Chart No. II.

26. Small-pox (Rural) (0·07).—There has been a marked fall in the incidence of small-pox during the year, the death-rate being 0·07 against 0·14 last year, and 0·18, the five-year mean. Deaths have been recorded in 18 districts of which only 6 record increases over last year.

Relatively high rates have been reported from :—

AKYAB (0·58).—The epidemic continued from the previous year but the rate dropped. Maungdaw and Buthidaung townships were as usual the most affected, and great difficulty was experienced in bringing the disease under control. Until the migration of coolies from Chittagong, which is now quite uncontrolled, is brought under strict sanitary control, small-pox and cholera will continue to invade Arakan.

MYINGYAN (0·42).—Since the year 1927, when the death rate from small-pox was 0·20, the disease has been gaining ground year by year.

Although deaths were reported from all townships, Natogyi and Myingyan suffered most. At Letpan and Kanna villages, in Natogyi township, the public health inspector detected cases of inoculation. The Vaccination Acts have at last been extended to the district, and if all district officers and members of local bodies will co-operate in a vaccination campaign, the disease may be stamped out of this district.

SAGAING (0'26).—All the small-pox cases in the district were indigenous. The largest number of attacks and deaths was recorded in Tada-u and Ngazun townships. The headman of Zayatkon village in Myaung township was fined Rs. 10 by the Deputy Commissioner for not segregating small-pox patients, and the headman of Leingon in Tada-u township was warned for a similar offence. The Deputy Commissioner remarks :—"It is unfortunate that the District Council has remained obstinate in its refusal to make vaccination compulsory in the district."

AMHERST (0'11).—Twelve attacks in Kanyaw village in Chaungzon township were due to inoculation. The disease was distributed throughout the district.

MANDALAY (0'10).—The disease prevails in the hot season every year. Out of 67 cases reported during the year, 55 were from Madaya township.

KYAUkse (0'10).—Most of the deaths were from Singaing township. The District Health Officer writes :—"I was of opinion that the vaccinator of Singaing was neglecting his duty. I transferred him to Kyaukse and posted a senior and well trained vaccinator instead. The epidemic has since stopped. Also for more efficient work and better supervision I have printed a fixed tour programme for vaccinators month by month."

TOUNGGOO (0'50).—There were 57 attacks with 16 deaths against 364 attacks and 121 deaths in the previous year.

THATÔN (0'04).—"It started in January and continued throughout the whole year, especially in Pa-an and Paung townships and spread to Hlaingbwe township. It seems hard to trace the origin of the first case in most of the villages but it was believed to have been imported from Amherst district."

UPPER CHINDWIN (0'49).—The district was unfortunate in having a severe outbreak of this disease in the Mingin township. A case of small-pox was imported from the Lower Chindwin into Kyundaw village. This caught on in the village and very soon spread in a circle round Mingin. Every endeavour was made to suppress the disease, and during a very short time the whole of this area showed a record for re-vaccinations. This is what always happens. In times of outbreak it is the simplest thing to vaccinate.

NORTHERN SHAN STATES.—A case of small-pox appeared in Bawdwin on the 5th February 1930. The patient, a Gurkha from Nepal, had only arrived at the Corporation Area two or three days before the onset of the disease. From this case a small epidemic broke but was soon brought under control. Mass vaccination of the population of Bawdwin, Tiger Camp, Namtu and Panghai was carried out, with the aid of the Government epidemic sub-assistant surgeon and two vaccinators.

Statement
VI-B and
Chart No. II.

27. Small-pox (Urban) (0·16).—

Year.	Deaths.	Rate.
1925 ...	1,344	1·10
1926 ...	469	0·38
1927 ...	697	0·56
1928 ...	884	0·71
1929 ...	487	0·39
Five-year mean	...	0·63
1930 ...	206	0·16

This year's rate is the lowest since 1916. Compared with last year, it shows an improvement of 0·23, and compared with the five-year mean an improvement of 0·47. During the year only 10 towns were affected as compared with 27 in 1929. The disease occurred in epidemic form only in Moulmein, and the other towns where more than one death were recorded were Myingyan 0·32 (6), Mandalay 0·08(12) and Rangoon 0·04(15).

MOULMEIN (2·72).—There were 588 attacks and 167 deaths.

Year.	Deaths	Rate.
1911	136	2·36
1912	123	2·09
1920	100	1·70
1928	105	1·71
1929	54	0·88
1930	167	2·72

Epidemics of small-pox break out in this town at irregular intervals, but this year's rate is the highest for the last twenty years as the marginal figures show.

Of the 588 attacks 3 were imported and the rest indigenous. The first case of small-pox was noticed on the 2nd January in a Burmese male aged 15 years from Lower Main Road. It was an indigenous case, and infection rapidly spread throughout the area, reaching its height in the month of March, in which there were 160 attacks and 48 deaths. After the advent of the rains the infection declined, and the town was free by September. The total number of vaccinations performed was, primary 11, and re-vaccinations 13,718.

In narrating the progress of the vaccination campaign, the Health Officer remarks :—" A special feature which I should like to bring to

your notice is the case of two elderly gentlemen, one from the 4th Division and the other from the 3rd Division. Both had suffered from a severe type of small-pox when young. They were persuaded to be re-vaccinated, and I found that both re-vaccinations took. From this I am of opinion that just because a person had an attack of small-pox, he is not immune for life."

The Municipal Committee at their adjourned Special Meeting held on the 29th September 1930 finally passed their compulsory re-vaccination rules, and submitted them to the Local Government for sanction.

The Moulmein epidemic should be a lesson to other municipalities. Powers now exist for all local bodies to enforce compulsory vaccination and re-vaccination. In the words of Sir George Newman "Small-pox is now the perquisite of those who elect to have it." Prevention is better than cure and Committees who neglect the prevention of small-pox have failed in their duty to the public. These 167 deaths in Moulmein town, together with the deaths in the surrounding district to which the epidemic spread, are a tragedy, because they could have been, and should have been, prevented.

MYINGYAN (0'32).—The Municipal Committee has decided to approach the Local Government to extend Act IV of 1928 providing for compulsory re-vaccination to their area.

Up to now Act IV of 1928 has been extended to 20 Municipalities and Notified Areas. The Act can also be extended to District Councils' areas.

28. Small-pox Cases Treated in Hospitals.—During the year 160 cases of small-pox were treated in Contagious Diseases Hospitals and Isolation Wards. Of these 104 had old marks of vaccination. Ten were reported to have been successfully re-vaccinated and 46 were unvaccinated. Fifteen deaths occurred among 46 cases showing no vaccination marks, giving a percentage of 32'61, while 7 deaths occurred among 104 cases showing previous marks of vaccination, giving a percentage of 6'73.

29. Plague (Provincial) (0'18).—The death rate compares with 0'17 last year and shows a decrease of 0'14 from the five-year mean. As usual the Arakan division and the districts of Tavoy and Mergui remained free, but this year in addition, Myaungmya, Maubin, Amherst, Minbu and Pakôkku districts had no cases. The urban rate, 1'19, compares with a rural rate of 0'05.

Statements II
and XII and
Chart No.
III.

30. Plague (Rural) (0'05).—The death rate is the lowest on record and shows a drop of 0'02 from that of last year. High rates have been recorded in the following districts :—

Statement
VI-A and
Chart No. II.

MEIKTILA (0'39).—There were 138 attacks and 110 deaths against 72 attacks with 53 deaths in 1929. While Meiktila and Wundwin

townships were free, 20 villages in Mahlaing and 5 villages in Thazi townships reported cases. Though many villagers now come forward voluntarily for inoculation, some still resist. In Mahlaing out of a population of 3,376 it was possible to inoculate only 203 persons.

LOWER CHINDWIN (0'17).—There were 75 attacks with 59 deaths, from January to April 1930, out of which 2 attacks and one death were imported.

SAGAING (0'16).—Sixteen villages were infected. Sagaing township reported 25 attacks and 17 deaths, Tada-u township 29 attacks and 15 deaths, and Ngazun 19 attacks and 12 deaths.

SHWEBO (0'11).—There were 49 attacks and 42 deaths. The epidemic carried over from the previous year, and was mostly confined to Wetlet township, the market at Wetlet being the focus of infection.

THATON (0'11).—Plague was confined to a few villages in Kyaikto, Bilin and Paung townships which have close trade connections with one another. Epidemic sub-assistant surgeon U Po Myaing writes in his diary for the week ending the 3rd May 1930 :—"Pauktaw village—With the help of the headman, the villagers were summoned, but learning that they were to be inoculated most of them bolted. Only 15 persons volunteered in spite of all coaxing and explanation."

Statement
VI-B and
Chart No. II.

31. **Plague (Urban)** (1'19).—This year's rate shows a slight increase over last (+0'26) year, but a decided decrease when compared with the five-year mean (−0'68). Out of 71 towns 29 have been affected as compared with 47 last year.

Year.	Deaths.	Rate.
1925 ...	2,922	2'38
1926 ...	1,899	1'52
1927 ...	2,492	2'00
1928 ...	3,187	2'54
1929 ...	1,164	0'93
Five-year mean	...	1'87
1930 ...	1,489	1'19

High rates were returned from the following :—

NGATHAINGGYAUNG (6'44).—The disease tends to occur annually. There were 34 attacks with 33 deaths, all in the first four months of the year. Rats destroyed numbered 62, and 201 inoculations were performed.

MANDALAY (6'43).—There were 958 deaths. The epidemic was a continuation of last year's outbreak, which started in July 1929, and terminated in April 1930. Thirimala Quarter suffered most. Infection

centred in the neighbourhood of bazaars, paddy godowns and rice mills. In previous years a special gang was entertained for general cleaning, but this year the Health Officer issued notices to house owners to clean up and remove all rubbish from within their premises within a specified time, and instructed the sanitary inspectors concerned to have it carted away, within 24 hours. Disinfection of infected houses was carried out by a gang of one supervisor and six men. Doctors Gomes and Sanyal who were employed temporarily, performed 8,910 inoculations. The response to inoculation from vernacular schools was good. The headmen are reported to have given little help in the campaign. Epidemic sub-assistant surgeon U Thaw Zan was put on special propaganda work in connection with plague inoculation in the month of February 1930.

KYAIKTO (6'42).—The disease breaks out annually in epidemic form and is mostly confined to the congested Bazaar Quarter. There were 46 deaths.

MYANAUNG (4'23).—There were 36 attacks and 33 deaths. From 1924 to 1927 the town was free, but from 1928 plague has occurred yearly—probably due to deterioration in the sanitary condition of the town. This Municipality is still without a sanitary inspector.

YENANGYAUNG (3'68).—There were 43 attacks with 35 deaths. The first case was reported on the 8th February and the last on the 31st December. The District Health Officer remarks :—"The bazaar is very congested and in a deplorable condition. Fish and beef stalls are most insanitary. Latrines are very filthy and full of flies. No attention is ever paid to drains. Permanent stalls are built over the outside drains of the bazaar. Empty boxes and tins are stored behind the stalls. In the present condition it is impossible to keep the surroundings of the bazaar and drains clean." The Municipal Committee is being asked what action it intends taking on this report.

PROME (3'68).—Deaths totalled 96. Sporadic cases occurred during the first three months of the year, but the epidemic started in July, and continued till the end of September. A disinfection gang consisting of one Inspector and 15 coolies was entertained for a period of two months. All rat infested places such as markets, grain godowns and rice mills were cleaned and disinfected and 2,033 rats destroyed. Epidemic sub-assistant surgeon U Hla Pe was posted for duty on the 29th August and remained till the end of the year. On the whole 3,756 persons were inoculated. The District Health Officer (Captain Oo Tha) and the public health staff handled the outbreak energetically, while the Deputy Commissioner [U Kyaw (A2)], the President [U Aung Kha], and the Municipal Committee gave valuable help in the face of considerable opposition.

THAYETMYO (2'88).—The town was free from the disease in 1929. A rat epizootic was detected early in October, and human cases appeared in the last week of this month, leading to 31 deaths. The outbreak originated in insanitary buildings in the congested quarters of the town. The Health Officer writes :—"The insanitary buildings in certain quarters of the town are primarily responsible for periodical recrudescence of epidemics. In many instances building bye-laws have been transgressed without fear of consequential penalties." In all 2,335 inoculations were performed, a high proportion for this small town.

SHWEDAUNG (2'85).—This is another town where plague tends to be an annual occurrence. It broke out in the month of August and continued throughout the year. The District Health Officer reports :—"Shwedaung is an insanitary town seldom free from plague and cholera. The apathetic attitude shown towards public health matters by successive Municipal Committees is astounding."

Other towns where relatively high rates were recorded were *Mônywa* (2'60), *Shwegyin* (2'08), *Myinmu* (1'84), *Paungde* (1'70), *Myingyan* (1'69) and *Sagaing* (1'01). Regarding the last mentioned town sub-assistant surgeon L. Yoke Koung reports in his diary : "I investigated the rat mortality in Myauktaga Quarter. Though the members of the infected house denied the rat mortality, 6 decaying rats were found in the dust bin in front of the house."

32. Anti-Plague Measures. (a) RAT DESTRUCTION.—The total number of rats destroyed during the year was 613,895 compared with 706,177 in 1929. In Rangoon Corporation Area 567,490 rats were killed. Excepting the Northern Shan States no rat destruction was done in the rural areas ; but a certain amount was done in the following towns :—Syriam (6,671), Moulmein (6,074), Myaungmya (5,741), Wakema (5,661), Bassein (5,081), Kyaikto (4,599), Henzada (4,264) and Prome (2,033).

(b) INOCULATION.—The total number of inoculations performed during the year was 68,363 or 2,958 less than in 1929. Of the total, 40,559 were performed in urban and 27,804 in rural areas. The largest inoculation figures were :—

TOWNS.—Mandalay (8,910), Prome (3,756), Mônywa (2,818), Sagaing (2,451), Thayetmyo (2,335), Yenangyaung (1,836) and Myitkyina (1,497).

DISTRICTS.—Meiktila (6,307), Prome (5,846), Upper Chindwin (4,371), Thatôn (3,987), Lower Chindwin (2,795), Sagaing (2,754) and Yamèthin (1,525).

33. Control of Epidemics in relation to Railways.—The Special Advisory Committee which was appointed by the Indian Railway Conference Association in 1929, to consider questions relating to the control of epidemics in their relation to railways, has drawn attention

to the very inadequate provision made for infectious diseases by the Civil Authorities throughout the greater part of India, and to the fact that Municipal Acts in the country, as a rule, are not effective in dealing with cases of infectious disease. In Burma, while general hospitals have gone ahead with their plans of development, contagious diseases hospitals in the larger towns have been neglected, and the Provincial Public Health Board has, to remedy this state of affairs, now resolved to include contagious diseases hospitals under the definition of "Sanitary Works." The approval of Government to this Resolution is awaited. The provisions of the Burma Municipal Act, so far as they relate to contagious diseases, have been inadequately enforced. Some improvement can be expected as a result of the new Burma Municipal (Public Health) Amendment Act, but until more Health Officers are appointed under this Act we cannot hope for much.

34. Fevers (Provincial) (7·76).—The death-rate is the highest since 1920, showing an increase of 0·50 over last year, and 0·88 over the five-year mean. "Fevers" accounted for 37·26 per cent. of the total deaths. Mortality was at its highest in December, and at its lowest in May. Statements II and IX.

Rural (8·24).—The death-rate continues to rise, but as the causes of deaths are unverified, the correctness of the figures cannot be assumed. Statement VI-A and Chart No. V.

Particularly high rates have been returned from Shwebo (20·62), Pakôkku (16·56), Minbu (16·24), Tavoy (14·15), Kyauksè (14·12), Promé (13·91), Thayetmyo (13·56), Mandalay (12·71) and Akyab (12·43) districts. In all these districts malaria is endemic, and probably accounts for a good proportion of the deaths.

Urban (4·06).—The death-rate shows a decrease of 0·64 compared with last year and 0·54 compared with the five-year mean. In towns, deaths from "fevers" are classed under their different groups, so detailed statistics are available for purposes of comparison. Out of 5,092 deaths from fevers 44·21 per cent. have been recorded as due to "malaria," 7·33 per cent. to "enteric," 0·26 per cent. to "cerebro-spinal meningitis," 0·53 per cent. to "measles," 1·83 per cent. to "influenza" and the balance of 45·86 per cent. to "other fevers." Statements VI-B, VI-B (a) and Chart No. V.

SALIN (23·12).—The figures are interesting. In 1929, out of 173 deaths ascribed to fevers, only 6 were attributed to malaria, and the rest to other fevers, but in 1930 out of 158 deaths from fevers, 126 are attributed to malaria and the balance of 32 to "other fevers." This follows on the posting of an epidemic sub-assistant surgeon, to investigate the causes of the high mortality in the town. The chief carrier mosquito breeding areas were found to be (1) the Myaungmadaw canal and its tributaries, (2) the Wethegan lake, and (3) the numerous plantation areas situated all over the town.

AKYAB (1'97).—

Year.	Fevers.		Malaria.	
	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.
1927 ...	246	6·73	32	0·88
1928 ...	156	4·27	57	1·56
1929 ...	109	2·98	62	1·70
1930 ...	72	1·97	5	0·14

It is satisfactory to be able to point to a steady and uninterrupted fall in the fever deaths during the last three years, from 246 or 6·73 in the year 1927, to 72 or 1·97 per thousand in 1930. Out of 72 deaths in 1930, five were ascribed to malaria, 8 to enteric, 1 to measles and 58 to other fevers. The Health Officer remarks :—" Although the majority of cases have been recorded as " other fevers " I think many of these cases are really malaria. In view of the difficulty of diagnosis of true malaria from other fevers, owing to the vague history obtained from friends and relations, in cases not under proper medical treatment, it is quite possible that many of the cases of malaria have been recorded as " other fevers."

PAKOKKU (5·59).—The death-rate from fever has risen from 3·18 in 1929. Curiously enough the number of malaria cases treated in the hospital has fallen from 2,897 in 1929 to 1,829 in 1930.

MYAUNGMYA (3·98).—Malaria has been prevalent in the district, but within the past 3 or 4 years it is reported to have invaded the town, and to be on the increase, as 175 in-patients and 1,436 out-patients were treated in the civil hospital during the year. The Health Officer, remarks :—" I have brought this fact to notice with a view to necessary steps being taken to stop paddy cultivation within the civil station, and to reclaim and drain these areas, as these depressions remain swampy through the major portion of the year and afford good breeding places for mosquitoes. These low-lying places existed, I admit, for ages, but apparently of late chronic malarial subjects are settling down in Myaungmya and in this way introducing the infection." The suggestion is interesting but requires verification.

SANDOWAY (6·11).—The District Health Officer's report indicates his belief that malaria is prevalent in the town, but a spleen count taken a few years ago showed local infection to be slight. Probably the great majority of the cases are infected outside the town, the surrounding district being highly malarious.

MANDALAY (4·75).—An investigation by Dr. U Tin in the month of June 1930 showed the spleen index to be as low as 0·25 amongst

school children. On the other hand, enteric is endemic in the town, and there is probably also much dengue.

35. Enteric Fever (0·30).—Under Local Government's Municipal Department Notifications Nos. 103 and 104, dated the 17th June 1930, Typhoid and Para-typhoid fevers have become notifiable in all Municipal and Notified areas for a period of three years, so that we should now begin to collect some data regarding the prevalence of these diseases. Statement VI-B (a).

The rate shows an improvement over that of last year (0·40) and the five-year mean (0·33). High rates have been recorded in Taungdwingyi (1·59), Shwegyin (1·56), Mandalay (0·97), Myaungmya (0·80), Pyapôn (0·74), Wakema (0·71), Ngathainggyaung (0·59), Minbu (0·56) and Kyaikto (0·56).

MANDALAY.—There has been a steady rise from 78 deaths in 1924 to 171 deaths in 1929, and a slight fall

Year.	Deaths.	Rate.
1924 ...	78	0·52
1925 ...	101	0·68
1926 ...	118	0·79
1927 ...	151	1·01
1928 ...	159	1·07
1929 ...	171	1·15
1930 ...	144	0·97

in the year under report, *vide* marginal table. Figures are probably still underestimated. The Health Officer remarks :—
“ My observation is that there is a rise in fevers generally and enteric in particular after a heavy rainfall.” The Health Officer is of opinion that surface well water was largely responsible for the last outbreak. Dr. Mackey was sent to Mandalay

in August to investigate an outbreak of continued fever. He applied agglutination tests in 19 out of 25 hospital cases with the following results :—Eight cases positive for Typhoid, 2 cases positive for Para-typhoid B, and 9 negative to Typhoid and Para-typhoid A and B.

KALAW.—In June 1930 an outbreak of 9 cases of enteric was reported among the boarders of Kingswood School. The Medical Officer took all necessary steps on the appearance of the outbreak, and the School authorities have co-operated well to guard against similar trouble in the future. Careful investigation of water supply and for carriers have failed to reveal the source of the infection.

36. Cinchona Febrifuge Tablets.—The Jail Department continued to manufacture and replenish stocks in the district treasuries. The total number of tablets sold by the treasuries during the year was 3,304,300, a decrease of 37,200 on the sales of last year, and 66,500 on the sales of the year 1928. Only ten districts registered increases of sales over last year, and particularly heavy decreases were noted in the Southern Shan States (—87,700), Pegu (—76,400), Myitkyina (—68,400), Mergui (—60,400), Amherst (—32,400), Insein (—20,400), Tavoy (—19,800) and Akyab (—17,600).

Altogether 482,200 tablets were distributed free in 11 districts, as against 739,800 tablets in ten districts last year. The largest free supply was in the Katha district (279,000), other districts with large free issues being Kyaukse (89,600), Chin Hills (36,800), Meiktila (20,000), Akyab (20,000) and the Northern Shan States (13,200).

The average consumption of cinchona febrifuge declined from 1·49 grains per head in 1927 to 1·01 last year, and 1·00 this year. The consumption varied considerably from district to district, being greatest in Bhamo (14·12 grains), and smallest in Myingyan (0·05 grains) and Sagaing (0·05 grains) districts. The fever mortality in those districts showing the highest death-rate from this cause with the cinchona febrifuge consumed per head of population were as in the table below :—

District.	Fever death-rate.	Consumption of cinchona febrifuge in grains.	
		1929.	1930.
Minbu ...	16·24	1·82	1·40
Pakôkku ...	16·10	0·37	0·37
Kyaukse ...	13·97	3·29	2·83
Tavoy ...	13·66	2·13	1·63
Thayetmyo ...	12·99	0·88	0·17
Prome ...	12·49	0·62	0·70
Lower Chindwin ...	12·33	0·45	0·30
Akyab ...	11·73	2·64	1·17
Mergui ...	11·24	4·26	2·49

In the hope of stimulating consumption a publicity pamphlet "How Government helps to provide Cheap Quinine" was issued during the year. The rules regarding the sale and distribution of cinchona febrifuge tablet were amended to enable employers of labour to buy tablets, with the approval of the Director of Public Health, direct from treasuries, at Rs. 1-4-0 per packet, instead of at Rs. 1-8-0 per packet from retail vendors.

Statement II

37. Dysentery and Diarrhoea (Provincial) (0·59).—The death-rate is the lowest for the last 20 years.

Statement VI-A and Chart No. V.

Rural.—The rate (0·43) shows a decrease of 0·13 from last year, and the same from the five-year mean. Particularly high rates have been recorded from Pakôkku (1·14), Tavoy (1·11), Amherst (0·82), Mergui (0·80), Lower Chindwin (0·75), Meiktila (0·63), Shwebo (0·62), Tharrawaddy (0·58) and Myaungmya (0·46) districts.

Statements VI B and VI-B (a) and Charts Nos. IV and V.

Urban.—This year's rate (1·84) is the lowest for 20 years, and shows a decrease of 0·80 from the five-year mean. The highest rates have been recorded from Myitnge (5·82), Thatôn (4·31), Moulmeingyun (4·25), Pyu (4·19), Tharrawaddy (3·86), Shwegyin (3·65), Myaungmya (3·50), Pegu (3·41), Pyawbwe (3·40), Pyapôn (3·21), Wakema (3·08) and Maymyo (2·96).

38. Respiratory Diseases (Provincial) (0·94).—The death-rate is 0·20 below last year's rate, and 0·13 below the five-year mean. Deaths were highest in January and lowest in May. Male deaths exceeded female deaths in the proportion of 148—100. Statements II and XI.

Rural (0·23).—There is a decrease of 0·09 in the rate compared with last year, and of 0·04 below the five-year mean. The highest rates have been returned from Mergui (0·91), Tavoy (0·78), Akyab (0·73), Amherst (0·68), Bassein (0·56), Shwebo (0·41) and Tharrawaddy (0·29) districts. Statement VI A and Chart No. V.

Urban (6·36).—Here also there is a fall, the rate being 0·99 below that of last year, and 0·87 below the five-year mean. The death-rate from respiratory diseases in urban areas is nearly 28 times that of rural, the contrast between the ratios being very striking. Out of 7,967 deaths recorded under this group, 1,904 or 23·90 per cent have been ascribed to pulmonary tuberculosis, 3,364 or 42·22 per cent to pneumonia, and 2,699 or 33·88 per cent to other diseases of the respiratory system. Pulmonary tuberculosis, which has been on the increase for some years, shows a slight decline this year, the recorded rate having come down from 1·75 in 1929, to 1·52 in 1930. Probably the true rate is higher, and it may even be that the difference between the urban and rural rate is due mainly to this disease. Statements VI-B, VI-B (a) and Chart No. V.

The highest rates for pulmonary tuberculosis are recorded in Myaungmya (4·78), Thamaing (4·62), Shwebo (3·68), Thatôn (2·65), Meiktila (2·37), Pegu (2·29), Prome (2·26), Bassein (2·23) and Paungde (2·12).

39. Beri-Beri (Urban) (0·15).—Mortality figures from this disease are available only for urban areas. This year's rate shows a decrease of 0·16 when compared with the rate for 1929, and 0·12 when compared with the five-year mean. Twenty out of 71 towns in the Province record deaths from this disease, as compared with 30 last year. High rates have been recorded from :— Statement VI-B (a).

Towns.	Rates.	Actuals.
Mergui ...	0·98	18
Yandoon ...	0·86	8
Paungde ...	0·71	10
Syriam ...	0·39	6
Pyapôn ...	0·37	3
Prome ...	0·35	9
Bassein ...	0·35	15
Akyab ...	0·33	12

MERGUI (0·98).—Beri-Beri is endemic and the number of cases treated exceeded that of 1929. The Telegu cooly is almost invariably the sufferer.

PYAPON (0·37).—There were 17 cases with three deaths, against 134 with 14 deaths last year. Most of the cases have been coming from the Mayetwa rice mill. The coolies and maistries have been addressed on diet by the epidemic sub-assistant surgeon on tour, and taught how to prevent beri-beri, and the drop in incidence may possibly be due to this.

BASSEIN (0·35).—The deceased belonged to the poorest Indian classes who live mainly on polished rice. All the inmates of affected houses were advised on preventive measures. Grain shops and stores were regularly inspected by the health staff of the municipality.

AKYAB (0·33).—The number of deaths was 12, compared with 38 in 1929, 86 in 1928 and 206 in 1927. From these figures it appears that the disease is coming under control. Five out of 12 deaths occurred in January. House-to-house instruction was given in infected quarters, pamphlets in English and Burmese being distributed at the same time. The local rice shops were regularly inspected, and damaged rice wherever found was seized and destroyed under Section 110 of the Burma Municipal Act. The Health Officer is to be congratulated upon his thorough measures.

RANGOON (0·21).—Deaths numbered 128 last year, and 73 this year. Of the latter, 51 deaths were reported from hospitals and other public institutions. There was no death from epidemic dropsy. Following Local Government Notification declaring beri-beri (including epidemic dropsy) to be a notifiable disease, the Corporation in January 1930 included it in the list of diseases declared to be dangerous.

PAKOKKU (0·15).—There were 13 cases this year with 3 deaths, against 31 with 6 deaths last year. Of this year's cases 11 were Burmans and two Indians. The District Health Officer Dr. F. J. D'Rose remarks :—" My experience in Mergui was that Coringhis (Telegu) were the chief sufferers, and very few Burmans contracted the disease."

TOUNGGOO (0·10).—There were 16 attacks with 2 deaths. All except one came from outside the town, mostly from the hill and forest tracts in the district. The disease is prevalent among timber firm employees working in the jungle.

MAWLAIK (1·24).—Beri-Beri is well known in the district, but only 7 cases reached the town. The District Health Officer thinks that there is no decrease in the disease. He writes :—" The Burman prefers his own method of treatment. A Burman in Kindat appears to be very popular with a powder he sells. I am given to believe that it is a purgative. Country liquor and bull's urine are the usual remedies employed and the people appear to like the treatment." A sample of the Kindat powder has since been analysed. It consists of a mixture of powdered senna leaves and common salt in equal proportions. It is interesting to note that in Cheduba Island, Arakan, far removed from Mawlaik, bull's

urine is also extensively used in the treatment of beri-beri. Probably it, like the Kindat powder, acts as a purgative. Country liquor on the other hand probably acts in virtue of its yeast content, for the local "rice beer" is consumed within a day or two of being brewed as is the dhani palm "toddy" of Cheduba.

Beri-Beri (Rural).—

KYAUKPYU DISTRICT.—Epidemic sub-assistant surgeon Kaung Mra Thoo was posted to Cheduba Island for a period of about three months, from the third week of February, to conduct intensive propaganda among the villagers, laying stress on such preventive measures as the use of red rice instead of white, the consumption of rice cleanings where rice is hand-pounded, the storage of beans and peas in the hot weather, for consumption during the months of June, July and August, in the germinated form, and possibly the utilisation of toddy yeast as a food.

This propaganda was carried out before the onset of the rains, and the Township Officer, Cheduba, was asked to intimate by telegram any cases of beri-beri that came to his notice. The first attack was reported on the 30th June, and two attacks in the next week. Epidemic sub-assistant surgeon U Soe Nyun was then posted to the Island, with instructions to treat the cases with "marmite", and conduct publicity propaganda by the distribution of leaflets and delivery of lectures. Altogether only 23 fresh cases, and 18 recrudescences, or a total of 41 attacks, with two deaths, occurred during the year.

As marmite is too costly for general distribution, the question of replacing it by "brewers yeast" is under consideration.

PYAPON DISTRICT.—A few cases occurred among Indians residing on the seaboard whose diet is poor, consisting mainly of rice and fish.

MERGUI DISTRICT.—The Coringhee cooly is the chief sufferer. His normal diet, a notoriously poor one, costs about three annas per diem thus :—

Milled rice	...	...	...	6 pice.
Vegetables	...	...	...	2 pice.
Vegetable oil	...	...	...	1 pice.
Dhal, salt and condiments	...	...	...	3 pice.

Fish is occasionally purchased. To this must be added alcohol, in the form of indigenous country liquor, according to his means. He usually lives under insanitary exposed conditions and seldom stores his rice, but buys in small quantities as required. The Coringhee's diet is definitely poor in fats, protéins and vitamins.

40. Goitre.—

MOGOK SUBDIVISION.—The number of goitre cases treated in hospitals in 1928 was 118, in 1929—72, and in 1930—178. The disease is confined mainly to Kachins and Lishaws, the Palaungs and Gurkhas, who incidentally live under more sanitary conditions, not suffering to the same degree.

PAKOKKU DISTRICT.—Goitre is endemic in the Kyaw Valley. Iodine treatment at both Tilin and Gangaw hospitals is reported to have given satisfactory results, but the people do not take full advantage of it, as the disease does not cause them inconvenience till it is pronounced.

UPPER CHINDWIN DISTRICT.—Goitre in all its stages is stated to be prevalent in the village of Okhpo, where even the dogs and fowls are said to be affected. The sub-assistant surgeon, Homalin, a few years back, had 68 cases attending for treatment. A few cases have attended Mawlaik hospital during the year.

BHAMO DISTRICT.—Goitre is reported prevalent, not only in the Kachin Hill Tracts, but also in riverine villages, especially those above Bhamo.

NORTHERN SHAN STATES.—Cases are common among the Palaungs and the Kachins. The disease is most prevalent in Namhsam and Kutkai, but less so in Hsenwi and Mabein.

SOUTHERN SHAN STATES.—Goitre is reported very common, especially among the hill tribes living east of the Salween. They are very suspicious of western methods of medicine, and consequently do not seek treatment.

41. Yaws.—

LOWER CHINDWIN DISTRICT.—This disease is found in the Kani and Yinmabin townships. Treatment is being given at Kani civil hospital, where attendances have been increasing yearly. It has been found difficult to get patients to submit to a full treatment of three injections. The sub-assistant surgeon has been asked to visit infected villages, and inform the people that injection will be given if they are willing to undergo the full course.

UPPER CHINDWIN DISTRICT.—Yaws is reported as very common all over the district, but away from the main river. The District Health Officer remarks :—"The trouble is that so long as villages are kept in an insanitary condition the disease will never be overcome. It is a disease which requires strict cleanliness."

CHIN HILLS.—Cases of yaws are being treated in the hospitals, both as in and out-patients. In the Haka subdivision cases are now coming forward more freely.

KYAUKSÈ DISTRICT.—There are still a few cases at Dayegaung. The treatment of these is not being carried out as thoroughly as might be, but people are advised to attend Kyauksè or Myittha hospital. The disease has died out in the other villages of the district, and energetic steps in Dayegaung should stamp it out.

SANDOWAY DISTRICT.—In some parts of Taungup township, yaws is reported common, but the exact extent has not yet been determined.

MERGUI DISTRICT.—The disease is endemic in the Victoria Point subdivision. A special grant was allotted for treatment, the work commencing towards the end of the year. Malays, Siamese and Salons are chiefly affected. Steps have been taken to spread information about the disease, but the best advertiser is the man who has been cured and passes on the information to his friends. It is gratifying to note that the timorous sea-gipsy or Salon is now coming more readily for treatment.

42. Leprosy.—The urban rate was 0·17, compared with 0·21 last year, and 0·18 the five-year mean. Statement VI-B (a).

On the advice of a Departmental Committee consisting of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, the Director, Pasteur Institute and myself, the Local Government have modified their policy in regard to leprosy, the principal change being a decision to limit maintenance grants to leper asylums, while respecting existing commitments, and to utilize any additional funds available in developing the Propaganda-Treatment-Survey system, advocated by the Indian Council of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association. It is proposed to select and train a medical officer to work under my department in organizing the system.

LEPERS IN JAILS.—Returns of lepers in jails for the year 1930 have been received from the Medical Officer, Central Jail, Thayetmyo, only. Here the number of lepers at the end of the year was 16 as in 1929.

LEPERS ENTERING BURMA BY SEA.—Nineteen cases were detected by the Port Health Staff, Rangoon, in 13 vessels, coming from Indian ports. Of these, 1 came from Madras, 1 from Coconada, 13 from Gopalpore, 2 from Calcutta and 2 from Chittagong.

43. Venereal Diseases.—We have no statistics of incidence for the whole Province, but the following notes are taken from annual reports for the year :—

AKYAB TOWN.—The early treatment room, which was opened from the 3rd June 1929, was continued, 2,268 persons attending as compared with 689 in the previous year.

HENZADA TOWN.—The free venereal clinic appears to be growing more popular, as a large number of patients took the full course of treatment, and some did more than one course, till the blood was found negative.

MAUBIN TOWN.—Venereal diseases are very rife in the town. The attendance at the clinic in 1928 was 492, in 1929, 523 and in 1930, 543.

MERGUI TOWN.—The number of people treated in the hospital for venereal diseases in 1928 was 364, in 1929, 366 and in 1930, 525. " This

is probably due to the fact that fewer people are now able to pay private practitioners for treatment, owing to trade depression. A large number have therefore resorted to the free venereal clinic. Of the number treated, about half were for gonococcal infection and half for syphilis."

KYAIKLAT TOWN.—"Although fewer patients have been treated in the hospital, owing to the increasing number of private practitioners, whose major income is through injections, I have reason to believe that venereal disease is on the increase, from the increasing death-rate shown as still-births." This town shares the difficulty found elsewhere of patients not going through the full treatment, after the acute complaints have been relieved.

PAKOKKU DISTRICT.—"The occurrence of venereal disease is in an inverse ratio to the distance of villages from Pakôkku. I understand it is unknown among the Yaw people of the "excluded area." There are only a few cases in Tilin and Gangaw townships, and these are reported to have got the infection either in Pakôkku or elsewhere."

SALWEEN DISTRICT.—"These diseases were practically unknown during the past, except for a very few imported cases from neighbouring districts. Since the introduction of motor-car traffic between Papun and Khamamaung, the disease is spreading very fast. There is no venereal clinic in the hospital."

44. Rabies.—The death-rate was 0·0194, compared with 0·0170 last year, and 0·0189, the five-year mean.

At the Pasteur Institute, Rangoon, 977 persons received preventive treatment compared with 1,073 last year.

AKYAB.—During the year 1,200 stray dogs were destroyed, compared with 681 in previous year.

MAYMYO.—No death was reported from rabies. Of six cases of dog bite in the town, one had a course of injections at the Civil Hospital, Maymyo, the others being sent to the Pasteur Institute, Rangoon. A special gang of four men was employed for a month for dog destruction.

PAKOKKU.—Two cases were sent to the Pasteur Institute. The town, and especially the area round the bazaar, is infested with dogs, many of them in a diseased condition. The Municipal Committee is opposed to destroying stray dogs on religious grounds. The Deputy Commissioner empowered the Civil Surgeon under Section 184 of the Burma Municipal Act, 1898, to carry out the destruction of stray and collarless dogs, but no dog poisoner could be obtained, apparently owing to the Committee's attitude. One wonders what their attitude would be, if a dog in the furious stage of rabies attended a Committee meeting.

MYAUNGMYA.—Fourteen persons were bitten by rabid dogs, and had to be sent to the Pasteur Institute, Rangoon, at the cost of the Municipality, compared to 23 of 1929, and 36 of 1928. An attempt was

made to start dog poisoning, but the dog poisoner was assaulted a few days after he was engaged, and his work had to be discontinued. The stray dog menace therefore still continues.

TOUNGGOO.—No dog killing was carried out, as the Municipal Committee are not in favour of it. Many cases of dog bite were reported in the town, and 12 persons were sent to Rangoon for anti-rabic treatment. One death from rabies occurred.

SHWEBO.—Six patients bitten by rabid dogs attended the hospital for local treatment. Poisoning of dogs was carried out as usual, and about 660 dogs were destroyed.

TAUNGGYI.—There were no cases of dog-bite during the year under review, but 399 stray dogs were destroyed.

KALAW.—Three cases of dog-bite were sent to the Pasteur Institute from Kalaw Notified Area. The total number of dogs poisoned during the year was 144.

KYAIKLAT.—Three cases were sent to the Pasteur Institute.

PYAPON.—A total of 365 dogs were poisoned during the year.

45. Lead Poisoning.—A routine examination of all employees working in the refinery and smelter of the Namtu mines is being conducted by the Burma Corporation, Ltd., to detect cases of lead poisoning. Inspection cards of these employees are kept by their Medical Officer who does a six-monthly examination. In 1930 there were eight cases of lead intoxication, all among the workers in the smelter, of whom six have been affected slightly and two moderately. Of those affected, seven were Chinese and one Shan.

46. Trichina Spiralis.—During the year this department has made enquiries about the degree or frequency of infection of pork, in Rangoon, with trichina spiralis. The Veterinary Officer of the Corporation of Rangoon, who was consulted, has reported that the infection is rare, and that only two cases were detected in 1921, with no detections since then. The Lecturer in Biology, University College, Rangoon, has stated that he will put one of his assistants on the problem as soon as he can spare his services.

SECTION VII.

History of Vaccination.

This forms the subject of a separate report.

SECTION VIII.

Sanitary Works (Military).

This section is excluded from Provincial Public Health reports.

SECTION IX.

Civil Sanitary Works.

47. **Expenditure on Civil Sanitary Works.**—The total amount spent during the year was Rs. 79,68,081, of which Rs. 68,58,852 was in towns and Rs. 11,09,229 in rural areas. The percentage of income expended by all local bodies on these works was 15·25 ; the figure for towns being 24·01 and for districts 6·48. Of the total income from all sources 3·66 per cent. was spent on water works, 1·54 per cent. on drainage and 6·94 per cent. on conservancy. More detailed information is given in Statement "A."

48. **Provincial Public Health Board.**—The Board held three meetings during the year and considered 24 projects. A sum of Rs. 83,709 was given in grants to local bodies, compared with Rs. 93,050 last year. The Projects Sub-Committee of the Board held three meetings and considered 22 projects, of which 20 were approved unconditionally, one approved subject to certain modifications, and one rejected.

During the year the Board recommended to the Local Government that the definition of "Sanitary Work" be amended so as to enable the Board to make grants towards the construction of Contagious Diseases Hospitals.

The earthquake of May 1930 necessitated repairs to the Bund and the main pipe line of the Pegu Water Works at a cost of Rs. 20,515 which the Board sanctioned. Administrative approval was accorded to the laying of a water supply to the Relief Camp at Pegu.

During 1930-31 anti-malaria operations at Bhamo were financed by the Board by a grant of Rs. 6,264 and those at Akyab and Kyaukpyu by grants of Rs. 1,092 and Rs. 1,000 respectively.

The detailed report of the Board, together with a statement of its grants, is published as Appendix B.

49. **Water Supplies (Urban).**—Out of 71 towns in the Province 26 now have piped water supplies.

WASTAGE OF PIPED WATER.—Serious wastage of water goes on practically unchecked in many municipalities. Unless Municipal Committees take the matter in hand Government will be obliged to step in. It is evident that more stringent conditions need to be attached to Government grants for water supply, and that one of these should be compulsory metering of all private connections.

TAVOY.—This large town still depends upon surface wells. Only its isolation has saved it from cholera hitherto. Probably enteric is endemic and widespread. The death rate from "Fever" is 11·35 being the fifth highest in the Province, but the cause of death is not,

even yet, verified by a medical man. The town is free from malaria and enteric is the most likely cause. There can be no doubt that a protected water supply would cause a great improvement in health conditions.

BASSEIN.—The scheme for a piped distribution from the Kanthonzin tube wells has been completed but awaits finance. In the meantime the Committee has spent a good deal of money on experiments with tube wells in other sites, without seeking Government advice, and the results have not been satisfactory.

TOUNGGOO.—Here also the supply is from surface wells, and the Committee is not yet prepared to introduce a piped water supply from an excellent source, the scheme for which has been fully worked out. It looks as if we must wait for a severe epidemic of cholera to produce a change in public opinion in this town.

MAWLAIK.—The present piped supply is tending to break down owing to the plant being worn out. A scheme of reconstruction has been prepared and it is hoped it may be possible to finance it, failing which multiple surface wells with all their dangers of cholera and enteric may have to be reverted to. The town is small but cholera is frequent in this area.

YAMETHIN.—The Kadaung scheme has not yet been accepted. In the meantime the present supply from the Kyeene tank is running short owing to silting up of the tank.

KYAIKLAT.—The new distribution scheme is to cost Rs. 70,000. The Committee has budgeted for half this sum and has asked Government for the remainder. The grant has been recommended by the Public Health Board. It is hoped work may begin in 1931.

AKYAB.—The re-organisation scheme is now complete and is to cost over seven lakhs. The position is serious as a more or less complete breakdown is threatened, and even in the present financial depression it is important to find enough money to start work without delay. There is imminent danger of a severe cholera outbreak.

PEGU.—The reservoir and mains were damaged by the earthquake in May and a complete breakdown of water supply was threatened. Repairs were carried out with expedition and, in a few days, the normal supply was established.

PYAPON.—Work on the improved water supply from tanks is nearing completion and already seven tanks are in use.

MAGWE.—The pumping station still remains uncompleted, the reason alleged being lack of funds. It is discreditable to find a small scheme of this sort remaining incomplete so long.

MYAUNGMYA.—Some 30 small 2 inches tube wells were sunk by the Committee during the year. Results cannot be said to have been

satisfactory, for only seven are giving water and the quality is not good. The Committee have been unwise in launching this scheme without expert advice.

SHWEBO.—The tube well project, started in 1926, is at last approaching completion and water should be available in 1931.

MOULMEINGYUN.—Tenders have been called for and the work should now proceed. This is the first scheme of its kind in Burma—rapid filtration of river water followed by chlorination—and has been looked forward to with great interest.

THARRAWADDY.—The new water supply scheme was completed during the year at a cost of over Rs. 90,000. An abundant supply of good drinking water is now available.

Water Supplies (Rural).—

MYAUNGMYA DISTRICT.—Sinking of wells and construction of tanks at (1) Intami, (2) Gyosu, (3) Nyaungwaing, (4) Kokko, (5) Alaiyegyaw, (6) Yindi, and (7) Thingangyi and several other villages were under consideration by the District Council, but it is understood that these projects have been put off on account of financial stringency.

MAUBIN DISTRICT.—The fenced tanks which were built by the District Council, during the year under review, in some of the villages, have remained free from contamination and were of great help to villagers. If this policy be continued in the years to come, the District Council will have conferred a great boon on the people under its control, and the existing risk from the use of water from shallow creeks and wells will become greatly minimised.

PYAPON DISTRICT.—The District Health Officer has visited several parts of the district and has prepared a list of villages, where the need of a sufficient and wholesome water supply is greatly felt. It is to be hoped that the District Council will proceed with the preparation of schemes for tanks without delay.

50. Conservancy.—

MOTOR TRANSPORT.—During the year motor transport has been introduced for the removal of rubbish in *Mandalay* and *Maymyo*, and for the removal of excreta in *Prome* and *Myaungmya* towns. Proposals exist to introduce the system for rubbish and excreta at *Henzada* and *Kyauksè*, while at *Maubin*, *Pegu* and *Taunggyi* where motor transport is used for rubbish, the Committee contemplate extending it to excreta.

In *Mandalay* a motor truck with tipping gear has replaced five double bullock carts, and the question of purchasing more motor trucks is under consideration.

In *Maymyo* bullock carts bring the refuse to a central dumping platform, where from it is removed by a motor lorry, enabling the Committee to make a reduction of 12 bullocks.

The double bucket system of excreta removal, which was introduced in *Myaungmya* from July last, is reported to be working smoothly, with the aid of two motor lorries purchased during the year.

In *Shwebo*, where motor transport for the removal of rubbish was stopped, after a trial of one and a half months, the President states that one lorry cannot cope with the rubbish of the whole town and so the old system of removing rubbish by cart was resumed. The reason for the failure would seem to be that the work was given, on contract, to a person who made use of a single unsuitable type of lorry.

Altogether 29 municipalities and town committees now remove refuse by motor lorry, and remove 11 night soil in the same manner.

CONTRACT SYSTEM.—This system is not advised, since long experience has shown that it tends to be inefficient, full of abuses, and in the long run costlier than departmental control.

TOWNS WHERE BOTH RUBBISH AND EXCRETA REMOVAL IS DONE BY CONTRACT—

MAWLAIK.—The town fund supplies the contractor with two night soil carts, two rubbish carts and one sand cart. The contractor is expected to supply men and bullocks for the work. Recent inspection shows that the work is not well done and the town is dirty.

PYU.—There are 8 conservancy carts for removal of rubbish and 6 for excreta, all working on the contract system, which is not proving satisfactory.

ALLANMYO.—The work is not satisfactorily done, and it is reported that the Committee is considering departmental removal from 1st April 1931, when the present contract expires.

TOWNS WHERE RUBBISH REMOVAL IS DONE BY CONTRACT.—*Toungoo*, *Insein*, *Shwegyin* and *Yamèthin* all employ this inefficient system. Of *Yamèthin* the Deputy Commissioner writes :—"The Municipality, at my suggestion, is putting pressure on the contractor, who is now employing 4 additional coolies to remove the rubbish: It is a pity the Municipality are not doing the work themselves. The work could be done in a much more satisfactory manner departmentally. The Municipality have signed a ten year contract, and they cannot get out of it unless a case of breach of conditions can be made out against the contractor." In the annual sanitary report of *Yamèthin* it is stated, "The lorry is said to do 4 trips a day but half the rubbish from the town is not removed."

TOWNS WHERE REMOVAL OF NIGHT-SOIL IS DONE ON CONTRACT SYSTEM.—These are *Pegu*, *Wakèma* and *Pakôkku*. In *Pegu* the Health Officer has prepared a scheme for departmental removal by motor-lorry. *Wakèma* has unwisely decided to adopt a contract system with

effect from 1st February 1931, in spite of its Health Officer's protests. *Pakôkku*, which has a conscientious conservancy contractor,—the only one I have seen in Burma,—continues to employ him.

TOWNS WITH EXCEPTIONALLY INEFFICIENT CONSERVANCY ARE : *Myingyan*, where the Committee has neglected its elementary duties and has shown its unfitness to control public health; *Kyônpyaw*, where there appears to be no supervision at all; *Pyapôn*, where the Committee has hitherto left excreta removal to householders, who have to make their own private arrangements with Indian sweepers. This Committee now shows signs of awakening to its responsibilities, and a scheme of municipal excreta removal is being drawn up.

BORE-HOLE LATRINES.—Experimental work has been carried out during the year on the use of these simple latrines. There is little doubt that they will be suitable for many villages, and for the suburban areas of towns, in the dry zone. Experience of their use in the Hlegu Health Unit shows that there are serious and perhaps insurmountable obstacles in an area where the ground water level is high. In such localities the bucket system and septic tanks are at present the only alternatives and unfortunately both are expensive. We have yet to find a simple cheap and sanitary method.

51. Anti-malaria Operations.—

Anti-mosquito measures have been carried out during the year in the following nine towns :—

LASHIO.—This town stands on a hill from which ravines radiate. The problem is mainly one of subsoil drainage, and this has been begun. One ravine has been dealt with and funds provided to begin a second. In addition to this many pools and borrow pits have been filled up or drained. The spleen rate fell this year from 29·41 to 19·63.

SHWENYAUNG.—A malaria survey was carried out in 1928, and shortly after this the Burma Railways opened their new terminus, and the Burma Oil Company erected an oil and petrol distributing centre. It was then realised that unless malaria could be reduced there was little chance of a town being formed. A committee representing Federation State and Railway Interests met with the Director of Public Health on the 17th May 1930; a malaria control area was marked out and anti-malaria operations were begun. An offer of the Burma Oil Company to oil the area free of charge for three months with their new preparation "Malariol" was accepted, and results obtained by this method, combined with filling up, drainage and weeding are encouraging.

HSIPAW.—The town public health inspector was given a short period of training in anti-malarial work at the Harcourt Butler Institute, and has supervised the work during the year. The District Health

Officer reports that the spleen rate, which was 23·14 in the previous year, came down to 17·86 in 1930.

NAMTU.—An anti-malaria campaign was begun in January 1930 by the Burma Corporation, Limited, and reports indicate a reduction in the incidence of malaria.

TAUNGGYI.—During the year malaria transmitters were found breeding in several areas. Stagnant pools were filled up, drained, or treated with “Malariol.” The marshy area east of the recreation grounds is now being reclaimed with refuse. Planting of shade trees beside streams will be carried out at the beginning of next rain.

AKYAB.—Anti-malarial work was carried on throughout the year. The Jail creek, Khamaung creek and certain low-lying swampy areas in the Civil Station and in the Singulon Ward were dealt with. A big swamp in the Ywagyi brickfield was drained into the Jalia creek, and the reclamation of the old brickfields areas with town refuse is progressing. Many borrow pits and hollows have also been filled in with town refuse and oiling was carried out where permanent measures could not be undertaken. There has been a continuous fall in the fever death-rate of the town, as the figures in the margin will show, and this must to a great extent be ascribed to the anti-malaria measures.

1927	...	6·73
1928	...	4·27
1929	...	2·98
1930	...	1·97

MYINMU.—Malaria has been much less prevalent during the year, the fall being ascribed to draining of the swamp on the eastern part of the town. The number of admissions in the civil hospital has dropped from 3,298 in 1929 to 1,027 in the year under report.

BHAMO.—The Local Government has accepted generally the recommendations of the Bhamo Malaria Committee, excepting that relating to taxation. A variable crest to the weir of the Imperial Lakes has been constructed, and the water level has been raised and lowered periodically. This measure together with clean weeding of the lake appears to be giving good results, which will be checked during the coming year by spleen counts.

KYAUKPYU.—In 1929 a local Malaria Committee was formed at Kyaukpyu and a policy laid down. This has been faithfully followed now for a period of nearly two years, and it is gratifying to note that a carefully recorded spleen census taken in the month of June 1930 showed a reduction in the splenic index from 75·3 in 1927 to 31·25. In view of the profound alterations in local conditions caused by the serious cyclone which occurred in November 1930, I am not prepared to say that this improvement is permanent and that serious difficulties may not still have to be encountered, but, apart from any new and unexpected developments, I consider, that we are well on the way towards a solution of this difficult problem.

My thanks are due to the gentlemen who have served on the Kyaukpyu Malaria Committee under the chairmanship of U San Aung, Deputy Commissioner, and to sub-assistant surgeons U Ba Shin and U Lwin, under whose supervision the anti-malarial measures have been carried out.

Rangoon Mosquito Survey.—A proposal by the Director of Public Health to carry out a mosquito survey of Rangoon, with special reference to the yellow fever and dengue transmitters, was accepted by the Corporation, who supplied part of the personnel and met part of the expenses. The survey was begun on the 1st April and completed on the 30th November. The report is now under preparation. It is hoped that the survey will lead to the institution of measures for a reduction of mosquitoes in the town.

52. Port Health Branch.—

RANGOON.—The report of the Port Health Officer, Rangoon, is printed as Appendix D.

AKYAB.—With the appointment in May of a sub-assistant surgeon of the Public Health Department as full-time Assistant Port Health Officer, registers are now being kept showing in-coming and out-going vessels with the numbers of crew and passengers inspected and vaccinated.

In-coming Vessels.—These numbered 148 :— 138 being from Indian ports and 10 from foreign ports. They carried a total of 25,286 passengers and 14,565 crew.

Vaccinations totalled 7,368 against 2,218 last year. Three cases of small-pox were reported from in-coming vessels, the cases being isolated and vaccination carried out.

Out-going Vessels.—Eleven vessels carrying crews totalling 311 left for ports beyond India and were inspected prior to departure.

KYAUKPYU.—No vessels from beyond India visited the port during the year. No cases of dangerous communicable disease were reported, or detected from any of the 104 vessels which passed through the port.

BASSEIN.—A full-time Assistant Port Health Officer was appointed in the month of July. In-coming vessels inspected numbered 88, carrying crew numbering 4,451, while 37 out-going vessels were inspected.

MOULMEIN.—In-coming vessels numbered 140 from Indian ports and 9 from foreign ports, and they carried 9,352 crew and 1,607 passengers. Two cases of small-pox were detected in sea-going vessels.

MERGUI.—Forty-eight vessels coming from, and 51 proceeding to, Malayan ports were inspected by the Port Health Officer.

In TAVOY no vessels came direct from foreign ports.

SECTION X.

Personal Proceedings and General Remarks.

53. Director and Assistant Directors of Public Health.—Lt.-Colonel G. G. Jolly officiated as Director of Public Health throughout the year. The following officers acted as Assistant Directors :—Dr. J. A. Anklesaria throughout the year ; Dr. K. T. Jungallwalla up to the 3rd November, when he was relieved by Major E. Cotter.

The following places were inspected by the Director and Assistant Directors :—Thayetmyo, Magwe, Mezali, Hlegu, Mandalay, Thatôn, Moulmein, Kyaukpyu, Cheduba, Akyab, Namtu, Pegu, Taunggyi, Lashio, Hsipaw, Shwenyaung, Bhamo, Mogôk, Pakôkku, Meiktila, Myaungmya, Wakema, Tavoy, Mergui, Prome, Pyu and Myingyan.

Lt.-Colonel Jolly attended the All-India Conference of Research Workers in Calcutta, in the month of November, and the Eighth Congress of the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine at Bangkok in December 1930.

54. Health Education.—

Health Publicity continues to progress, but more work should be done by medical and health staff in many districts and towns. It is to the education of the growing generation, in matters of health, that we must look for progress in the future. Co-operation continues with the Education Department in the supply of selected pamphlets—specially written for children—for use as readers. Many schools, however, do not have a supply available for pupils, and the distribution system is apparently not yet satisfactory.

A. RURAL.—Publicity work, carried out by District and Assistant District Health Officers, epidemic sub-assistant surgeons, public health inspectors, inspectors of vaccination and vaccinators in the districts, showed a slight improvement in comparison with last year. Good work was done in the districts of Bassein, Maubin, Pyapon, Meiktila, Mandalay, Upper Chindwin, Kyauksè, Mergui, Bhamo, Shwebo, Maungmya, Akyab and Myingyan. No work was reported from Salween, Tavoy, Thayetmyo, Chin Hills and Myitkyina districts. Though no lectures were given in Katha district, publication were distributed. At the request of the District Health Officer, Northern Shan States, a magic lantern was lent to the epidemic sub-assistant surgeon, who gave 11 demonstrations. Although magic lanterns and slides were placed at the disposal of the District Health Officers, no lantern demonstrations were given in the districts of Maubin, Tavoy, Insein, Pegu, Thayetmyo, Magwe, Meiktila, Katha, Kyaukpyu, Shwebo, Yamèthin and Thatôn.

B. URBAN.—Health propaganda work, carried out in towns, improved during the year under report. Good work was done in Thayetmyo, Sagaing, Sandoway, Henzada, Pyawbwe, Meiktila, Danubyu, Thônzè, Maubin, Mandalay and Myaungmya. No work at all was reported to have been done in the towns of Kyaukpyu, Minbya, Rangoon, Tharrawaddy, Zigôn, Letpadan, Gyobingauk, Syriam, Thônghwa, Thamaing, Kamayut, Thingangyun, Kanbè, Shwedaung, Paungde, Ngathainggyaung, Kyonpyaw, Myanaung, Kyangin, Wakèma, Thatôn, Toungoo, Pyu, Allanmyo, Minbu, Magwe, Taungdwingyi, Yenangyaung, Pakôkku, Myitnge, Kyauksè, Nyaung-u, Yamèthin, Myitkyina, Ye-u and Myinmu. Though no lectures were given, health publications were distributed in Nyaunglebin, Prome, Moulmeingyun, Pyapôn, Kyaiklat, Kyaikto, Moulmein, Tavoy, Chauk, Pyinmana and Mônywa. The remaining towns, numbering 15, did fairly good work both in respect of lectures and distribution of publications. Thayetmyo with its Public Health Society, which carries out much propaganda, has given an example well worthy of copy by other towns.

HEALTH EXHIBITIONS.—The Seventh Rangoon Health Week was held in January and was exceedingly popular. It was as usual organised by the Burma Branch of the Red Cross and this Department gave its aid.

At Myaungmya and Allanmyo, exhibitions were held in connection with Agricultural Conferences.

Baby Shows were held in several towns. This Department does not encourage this type of activity unless the Baby Show is definitely only a part of an educative health demonstration.

RAILWAY HEALTH CAR.—The Health Education Section of the Burma Branch of the Red Cross Society, in co-operation with the Public Health Department, took advantage of an offer by the Burma Railways of one bogie carriage and accommodation for staff, free of charge, in the Special Commercial Advertising Train and fitted up the carriage with health exhibits. The staff, which included the Hygiene Publicity Officer, was supplied by the Director of Public Health. The Special Train left Rangoon on 1st December 1930 and returned on the 23rd of the month after visiting 20 large towns on the Rangoon-Mandalay and Rangoon-Moulmein lines. The car attracted large crowds at every stopping place, the daily attendance being on an average about 5,000 people, excluding those who attended the daily evening cinema show and who average 1,500. Models were demonstrated by the staff accompanying the train and in many stations the Local Public Health and Medical Officers lent their assistance. The Health Car proved an immense success bringing a fresh group of persons into touch with intensive health education, and it is hoped to repeat it next year, and perhaps to organise a similar demonstration by boat.

C. HYGIENE PUBLICITY BUREAU.—Dr. Ba Kin held charge of the bureau throughout the year. He conducted health propaganda in 9 towns and 6 villages, gave lectures on various subjects to audiences estimated at about 16,200; he showed various health films and distributed about 31,000 copies of pamphlets, cards, etc., to interested persons.

Five new pamphlets, Nos. 95 to 99, and four new posters, Nos. 4 to 7, were prepared and printed during the year. Pamphlets No. 90 (a) "Beri-Beri" in Telugu and No. 92 "Tonsils and Adenoids" in Burmese, prepared in previous years were issued this year. The total of copies of health publications issued by the bureau was 985,126. As in the previous year, new health pamphlets were reproduced in the *Headman's Gazette* and the "Beri-Beri" pamphlet in the *Police Gazette*. The following were translated into Burmese during the year:—"Notes on School Hygiene", Part I, for vernacular school teachers, by Lieutenant-Colonel G. G. Jolly; "Reasons for the Importance of Correct Registration of Vital Statistics and Immediate Notification of Infectious Diseases", for inclusion in the *Headman's Manual*; "The Organization of Infant Welfare Work", a departmental circular. The titles of two films "The Rat Menace" and "The Bore-hole Latrine" were also translated into Burmese.

To the stock of cinema equipment were added one "Homelite" generating plant, one "International Acme" projector, one "Eureka" motor and regulator, and the following cinema films:—"The life history of the Yellow Fever mosquito" (two copies), "The Trail of the Pesky Fly" (one copy), and "Safety First" (one copy). The film "Safety First", dealing with small-pox and vaccination, was produced departmentally, being written by the Director, directed by Dr. J. A. Anklesaria, titled by Dr. Ba Kin and photographed by Maung Hla Maung. It measures 3,500 feet, cost Rs. 1,687-8-0, and has already proved an immense success.

Four magic lanterns and 1,128 slides were purchased during the year and distributed to the District Health Officers of Henzada, Shwebo, Yamèthin and Thatôn.

55. Full-time District Health Officers.—The recommendations of the Public Health Department Re-organisation Committee regarding the creation of full-time Medical Officers of Health for Rural Districts, which were accepted by Government on an experimental basis for a period of two years, were given effect to during the year. The District Councils of Akyab, Myaungmya and Pyapon having signified their assent to the conditions of appointment, Drs. U Tha Gyaw, U Maung Gale and Saw Kya Zit were posted to Akyab, Myaungmya and Pyapon districts, respectively. A fourth appointment which was sanctioned and

budgeted for, has had to be postponed on account of financial stringency ; but a beginning has at last been made and other trained officers will be available as soon as funds permit.

56. Assistant District Health Officers.—There are five sanctioned appointments. Dr. Chit Tway has been deputed as Health Officer of the Rural Health Unit, Hlegu; and Drs. U Tha Gyaw and U Maung Gale have been posted as District Health Officers. In their places Drs. U Tun Min, U Ba Maung and U Mra Tha have been appointed as Assistant District Health Officers and posted to Prome, Toungoo and Meiktila districts. Dr. Ah Shoung worked as Assistant District Health Officer, Meiktila, up to the 9th October, when he was deputed to Calcutta for the " Diploma in Public Health " course. The fifth appointment remained vacant from the 25th October 1930 when Dr. Saw Kya Zit became District Health Officer, Pyapôn.

57. Urban Health Officers on Half-pay Grant System.—Under the scheme contained in Local Government (Department of Public Health) Letter No. 29S25, dated the 20th January 1925, Health Officers on a half-pay grant basis were employed throughout the year in Akyab, Pegu and Henzada Municipalities, while in Prome Dr. M. J. Saldanha was employed up to the 5th August 1930. Nyaunglebin and Thayetmyo Municipalities continued to employ Health Officers of the second class, under the scheme promulgated in Local Government Resolution No. 243S27 of the 6th February 1928.

The offer of a contribution equal to half the pay of these Health Officers was made primarily as an inducement to Municipalities to employ fulltime Health Officers and secondarily as a return for the right, reserved to Government, to prescribe their duties and qualifications and to veto dismissals ; but with the passing by the Burma Legislative Council, in its August Session, of the Burma Municipal (Public Health) Amendment Bill, conditions are changed. The Local Government is therefore considering proposals to limit its contributions to those municipalities, which require Health Officers and which are unable to meet the whole cost.

58. Public Health Inspectors.—

A. UNDER TRAINING.—The seventh session of the Public Health Inspectors' Training Class was opened on the 21st July with 39 students. Three were eliminated on account of unsatisfactory results in an early test examination, while 32 passed the final examination, nine passing with credit.

B. EMPLOYED IN THE PROVINCE.—The number of qualified Inspectors employed during the year was 177. Of these 46 were employed by the Corporation of Rangoon, one by the Port Commissioners, Rangoon, 42 by District Councils and Deputy Commissioners'

Local Funds, four by the Rural Health Unit, Hlegu, two by the Federated Shan States, and 82 by Municipal and Town Committees. The seven District Councils mentioned in last year's report as employing no Public Health Inspectors are still without them.

59. Cadre of Sub-Assistant Surgeons.—Following upon a recommendation of the Public Health Department Re-organisation Committee, the Local Government have, with effect from the 1st March 1930, sanctioned a separate permanent cadre of 22 sub-assistant surgeons for this Department. Three of these are to be employed as Assistant Director, Vaccine Dépôt, Meiktila, Assistant Port Health Officer, Akyab and Sub-Assistant Surgeon at the Malaria Bureau, Rangoon, respectively, and the rest on general sanitary duty. In addition, four temporary appointments have been sanctioned for a period of two years, one of them being Assistant Port Health Officer, Bassein.

The bulk of the anti-cholera and anti-plague inoculations has to be done by these officers, who between epidemics are employed to check vital statistics, verify vaccination work, inspect vernacular schools and conduct public health propaganda work. During the year they carried out over 26,682 inoculations and verified 57,972 birth and death entries, and 21,938 vaccinations.

Two of the cadre obtained the Government License in Public Health during the year.

Epidemic sub-assistant surgeon Kaung Mra Thoo obtained the Calcutta License in Tropical Medicine and epidemic sub-assistant surgeon U E Ka was deputed to Karnal for special malaria training.

In addition to epidemic and general sanitary duty, several of the cadre officers were employed on special work. Sub-assistant surgeon U Lwin assisted Dr. Feegrade in the Rangoon Mosquito Survey up to the 16th June, when he was relieved by sub-assistant surgeon Ba Hman and posted to anti-malaria duty in Kyaukpyu. Sub-assistant surgeons Kaung Mra Thoo and U Soe Nyun were consecutively posted to Cheduba township on beri-beri duty. After the earthquake which occurred in May last, sub-assistant surgeon U Thin was placed on special duty in Pegu Municipality to help in relief operations.

60. Medical Inspection of Schools and School Children.—The total number of Anglo-Vernacular, English and Normal Schools recognised by Government was 303, of which 237 schools adopted medical inspection. Reports were received from 209 schools, as against 166 last year, and 117 in the year 1928.

Out of 58,173 pupils on the rolls of schools inspected, 55,968 or 96·21 per cent. were examined by medical officers. Of the pupils examined 65·90 per cent. were protected by primary vaccination, 29·01

per cent. by re-vaccination, 3·04 per cent. by small-pox and the remaining 2·05 per cent. were unprotected.

As in previous years defective teeth (19·05 per cent.), enlarged tonsils (12·64 per cent.), defective vision (5·37 per cent.), skin diseases (4·20 per cent.), and trachoma (3·93 per cent.), were the most common defects. There has been a definite reduction in the cases of defective throat including enlarged tonsils, when compared with the ratios for the previous five years.

The work done by school medical officers varies greatly with the interest taken by the individual officer. Until we have full-time District Health Officers, it will not be possible to control this work properly by inspection.

A course of 12 lectures in Burmese on School Hygiene was delivered in 11 centres in the Province, and 456 candidates who passed the examination were awarded certificates.

During the year the plans of 37 school buildings were examined by this Department.

Defects noticed in furniture, buildings and general sanitation of schools were removed as far as possible by the school authorities, except those involving expensive structural alterations.

61. Hlegu Health Unit.—During 1930 the Hlegu Health Unit continued operations according to the original financial agreement. The work was conducted under the immediate supervision of the representative of the Rockefeller Foundation, who maintained close touch and discussed all questions of policy with me.

The local personnel were a Burman Health Officer, a nurse, four sanitary inspectors, four midwives, a clerk, a caretaker, a vaccinator, a lorry driver and a peon. The salaries and travelling expenses of these, and the cost of equipment and supplies, are paid from an allotment of Rs. 30,000 contributed equally by Government and the Rockefeller Foundation. An additional sum of Rs. 10,000 contributed by Government and the Insein District Council for minor Sanitary Works brings the total annual budget up to Rs. 40,000. On the basis of an estimated population of 60,000 the per capita cost for the year was nine annās and six pies.

It is desirable that a certain amount of popular misconception, that the Hlegu Health Unit was commenced with a view to the conversion of Hlegu into a "Model Village," should be dispelled. No such idea was ever entertained by those responsible for the inauguration of this work. The primary object, from the very beginning, was to select a suitable defined area—in this case a township—make a survey of health conditions, and endeavour to solve the health problems with a unit of personnel and equipment on a scale more or less comparable with such services as police protection and general education.

From the inauguration of the work on November 13, 1929, to the beginning of 1930, sufficient data became available to visualize the health problems of the township, and to develop plans to deal with them in the order of their importance. The township was divided into four areas, to each of which a sanitary inspector and a midwife was assigned. Detailed supervision over the midwives was maintained by the nurse in addition to her child welfare duties.

The actual work undertaken consisted of the collection and study of vital statistics, health surveys of villages, health education, hookworm survey, rat flea survey, immunization against cholera and small-pox, medical examination of pupils in almost every school, maternity and child welfare work, control of acute communicable diseases, waste removal, measures directed towards the improvement of food establishments and water supplies, soil sanitation, and laboratory work.

The 1921 census population of the township was 58,076, and it is estimated that a substantial increase has taken place. The number of births and deaths during 1930 were 2,166 and 1,226 respectively, the crude rates being 37.29 and 21.11. These rates are the highest on record for the township and compare with a general provincial rural birth rate of 28.50 and death rate of 19.21. It is evident that registration has been remarkably thorough. The crude infantile mortality rate was 131.12 compared with a general rate for the rural areas of Burma of 191.45.

In 19 villages 2,562 houses were surveyed; lectures, lantern talks, cinema shows and school talks aggregated 209 with an approximate total attendance of 19,000; there were 41 cases of acute communicable diseases, with 29 cases of cholera; the number of persons inoculated against cholera was 3,794, vaccinated against small-pox 7,414; the number of laboratory examinations was 929; the number of visits to clinics was 932, home visits by the nurse 3,031, ante-natal visits by the midwives 1,178, deliveries 517, and post-natal visits 3,566. In the schools 1,967 pupils were examined, of which, 1,594 presented one or more defects; while 6,172 inspections were made of wells, tanks, latrines, eating shops, meat, fish and vegetable stalls, cow-sheds, slaughter-houses, and commercial premises.

A second function of the health unit is that of a field training centre for Health Officers, sanitary inspectors and others. During the year 39 students training as sanitary inspectors, the public health classes of the Medical College, and five Health Officers took advantage of this practical training, while a brief study of the work of the Unit was made by the Economics classes of Rangoon University. U Ba Thi, M.L.C., and U Tha Ban, M.L.C., visited the Unit during the year.

An Advisory Committee of provincial local gentlemen met twice during the year under my chairmanship and their advice and active co-operation has been most helpful.

The Unit has made an excellent start, and has gained the sympathy of the public in a remarkable degree.

My thanks are due to all the officers who have contributed to this result, to the gentlemen who have joined our Advisory Committee, to the Insein District Council and its sympathetic chairman, U Set Shein and to Dr. J. F. Kendrick of the Rockefeller Foundation to whose sound judgment and enthusiasm the successful launching of the Unit has been chiefly due.

62. Royal Commission on Labour.—The Royal Commission on Labour arrived in Rangoon on the 19th October, and visited the two great industrial centres of Namtu and Yenangyaung, where they studied labour conditions on the spot. They returned to Rangoon on the 30th October and remained for twelve days inspecting and taking evidence. The Director of Public Health prepared answers to the questionnaire issued by them, on all points concerning his Department, and gave oral evidence before the Commission, as an official witness, on the 7th November. The Commission left for Calcutta on the 11th November 1930.

63. Health Conditions in Mines.—The report on the Burma Corporation Mines at Namtu along with a summary of health conditions in the mines of other districts is published as Appendix C.

64. Burma Ghee Adulteration Act, 1917.—Under this Act 56 samples of ghee were examined from *Rangoon*, of which 3 were reported to be adulterated. In one case no action was taken as the party sold the compound as 'grease and oil mixture', and in the remaining two cases prosecutions were pending at the end of the year.

In *Mandalay*, out of 8 samples sent to the Analyst, 2 were found to be adulterated. Prosecutions were instituted, as a result of which the two dealers were fined Rs. 30 each.

Of three samples of ghee sent from *Akyab*, one was reported by the Analyst as adulterated, and the party was prosecuted and fined Rs. 25.

65. Burma Food and Drugs Act, 1928.—Mr. E. H. Bunce, F.I.C. was appointed Public Analyst, Harcourt Butler Institute of Public Health, Rangoon, on the 17th April 1930. After his appointment steps were taken to give effect to the Burma Food and Drugs Act which was brought into force with effect from the 1st November 1930. The Act was extended to the towns of Akyab, Bassein, Henzada, Maymyo, Mandalay, Moulmein, Nyaunglebin, Pegu, Prome and Thayetmyo, and was made applicable to condensed milk, fresh milk, butter and ghee in those areas. The analyst was busy throughout the year working on legal standards for milk and milk products.

RANGOON, 18th June 1931.

G. JOLLY, *Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,*
Director of Public Health, Burma.

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APPENDIX A.

NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT OF ESTIMATES AND PLANS PREPARED AND WORKS CARRIED OUT BY THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, PUBLIC HEALTH CIRCLE, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BURMA, FOR THE YEAR 1930.

I.—Water Supply.

Technical Institute, Insein.—Two estimates were prepared amounting to Rs. 840 and Rs. 944 respectively, one for fixing 3" full-bore Siemens Halskes water meter, and the other for providing a sand trap on tube well. Both the works were carried out and completed.

Minhla.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 14,700 for improvement to water supply scheme of the town. Work completed.

Civil Hospital, Insein.—The fixing of a meter at a cost of Rs. 735 to register the bulk supply to the hospital was completed during the year.

Rangoon Central Jail.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 9,434 for improvement to water supply scheme of the jail. Work completed.

Bassein.—An estimate amounting to Rs. 5,98,598 for water supply scheme was prepared and submitted to the President, Bassein Municipality, through the Commissioner, Irrawaddy Division, Bassein, for disposal.

Moulmein.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 2,39,340 for water supply scheme was prepared and submitted to the Secretary, Provincial Public Health Board, for disposal. The scheme was approved by the Board and two-thirds of the estimated cost was granted to the Municipality.

Necessary land is being acquired.

Rangoon University College.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 543 for providing additional storage tanks at Chemical Block of the College. Work completed.

Rangoon Central Jail.—The cement grating round a 6" tube well of the jail was carried out and completed. Estimated amount Rs. 168.

Dufferin Hospital, Rangoon.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 1,907 for carrying out tests on the tube wells to ascertain their yield and providing improved pipe connections between the two tube wells and the ground tank in order to deliver the maximum yield from both the tube wells. Work completed.

Medical College, Rangoon.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 14,192 for providing water supply to lawns of the College. Work completed.

Rangoon Cantonment.—Investigations of water supply distributions and verification of mains and service pipes preparatory to taking over from Military Authorities, were carried out and completed.

Civil Surgeon's Quarters, Insein.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 235 for providing a tap outside the kitchen at Civil Surgeon's quarters was prepared and submitted to the Civil Surgeon for disposal.

Hlegu.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 7,440 for sinking a 6" diameter experimental tube well was prepared and submitted to the Director, Hlegu Health Unit, for disposal.

New General Hospital, Rangoon.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 2,490 for providing Berkfield Pressure wall filters at the main buildings of the hospital. Work completed.

New General Hospital, Rangoon.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 1,590 for providing Berkfield Pressure wall filters at the New Nurses' quarters was prepared and submitted to the Rangoon Estate Officer for disposal.

Magwe.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 3,255 for testing the 12" diameter tube well was prepared and sanctioned. Tests have been completed.

Obo Police Station, Kemmendine.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 355 for providing extension to water supply at Police Station. Work completed.

Kyauktada Police Station.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 763 for dismantling worn out existing wooden trestle and tank and renewing same at Police Station. Work completed.

Moulmein.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 250 for carrying out Pito-meter test in connection with the improved water supply scheme. The work will be put in hand during this year.

Technical Institute, Insein.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 353 for water supply to ice plant at the Institute was prepared and forwarded to the Principal, Technical Institute, Insein, for disposal.

Medical College, Rangoon.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 320 for providing water and gas installation to fume cupboards of the College. Work completed.

Rangoon Cantonment.—Estimate amounting Rs. 4,244 for diverting the 6" C.I. pumping main of water supply to alignment outside Myoma High School compound along the western footpath between Godwin Road joining main at junction of Newlyn Road. Work completed.

Dufferin Hospital, Rangoon.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 600 for cleaning and testing yield of 6" diameter and 4" diameter tube wells at the hospital. Work completed.

Technical Institute, Insein —Estimate amounting to Rs. 320 for connecting the spare pump at the pump house of the Institute was prepared and forwarded to the Principal, Technical Institute, for sanction and allotment of funds.

Pegu Civil Station.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 3,260 for cleaning 6" tube well and sinking a new 18" tube well. The work was completed but was not successful.

Pegu Relief Camp.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 14,500 for providing water supply to camp. Work completed.

Pegu.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 20,515 for repairing the bund and main pipe line of water supply. Work completed.

Launch Inspector's Quarters, Thompson Street, Rangoon.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 685 for providing water supply to the quarters. Work completed.

Kandawglay Post Office, Rangoon.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 334 for dismantling the existing rotten trestle and worn out tank and re-erecting same on new masonry wall. Work completed.

Myingyan.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 5,272 for installing three full-bore meters to the three areas and pressure gauge on pumping main of water supply was prepared and submitted to the President, Myingyan Municipality, through the Commissioner, Mandalay Division, for disposal.

Bassein Central Jail.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 36,096 for providing water supply scheme at the Jail was prepared and submitted to the Inspector-General of Prisons, Burma, for disposal.

Mandalay.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 12,095 for additions to temporary water supply scheme. Work completed.

Seed Farm, Magwe.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 537 for sinking an experimental 6" diameter tube well at seed farm was prepared and submitted to the Executive Engineer, Magwe Division, for disposal.

Mawlaik.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 3,756 for proposed 8' diameter well 48' deep was prepared and forwarded to the Commissioner, Sagaing Division, for disposal.

Secretariat, Rangoon.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 342 for providing drinking water fountain for the office of the Director of Public Health, Burma, was prepared and forwarded for sanction for allotment of funds.

Rangoon Old Cantonment.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 9,056 for providing water meters on residential connections. Work completed.

Rangoon Old Cantonment.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 1,620 for modifications of service connections to bungalows to suit meter. Work completed.

Kyaukpadaung.—An estimate amounting to Rs. 7,90,825 for water supply scheme of the town and villages within 50 miles radius was prepared and submitted to the Commissioner, Mandalay Division, for disposal.

Taungdwingyi.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 15,586 for water supply organisation scheme was prepared and submitted to the President, Taungdwingyi Municipality, through the Commissioner, Magwe Division, for disposal.

No. 6, Tank Road, Rangoon.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 195 for proposed water supply to the quarter was prepared and forwarded to the Rangoon Estate Officer for disposal.

Thingangyun.—Estimate amounting Rs. 12,650 for sinking a 6" diameter tube well at Thingangyun. Work completed and proved successful. Two alternative schemes were prepared amounting to Rs. 39,910 and Rs. 14,925, one for distribution scheme and stand posts and necessary connection to the Railway and the alternative estimate provides only for a single pumping plant to pump water into a tank at the well site from which the residents would have to draw their water for domestic purposes.

Insein Veterinary School.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 500 for cleaning and testing 8' diameter tube well at the school. Work completed.

Rangoon Central Jail.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 524 for providing sink and water supply to the Operation Room in Hospital at Jail. Work completed.

Thatôn.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 522 for fixing gauges for recording yield of springs to ascertain its suitability as a scheme of water supply was prepared and submitted to the President, Municipal Committee, for sanction and allotment of funds.

Kyaukpayaagon.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 2,851 for sinking a 6' diameter well was prepared and submitted to the Chairman, Lower Chindwin District Council, Mònywa, through the Commissioner, Sagaing Division, for disposal.

Mindinbin.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 3,014 for sinking a 6' diameter well was prepared and submitted to the Chairman, Lower Chindwin District, Mònywa, through the Commissioner, Sagaing Division, for disposal.

Ywathit.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 2,197 for sinking a 6' diameter well was prepared and submitted to the Chairman, District Council Mònywa, through the Commissioner, Sagaing Division, for disposal.

Obo.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 2,599 for sinking a 6' diameter well was prepared and submitted to the Chairman, Lower Chindwin District Council, Mònywa, through the Commissioner, Sagaing Division, for disposal.

Budalin.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 2,052 for improvements to existing well was prepared and submitted to the Chairman, Lower Chindwin District Council, Mònywa, through the Commissioner, Sagaing Division, for disposal.

Government House, Rangoon.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 100 for providing shower bath at Government House. Work completed.

Customs Menials' Quarters, Rangoon.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 97 for providing a separate pipe connection for the ground floor of menials, quarters. Work completed.

Pabaidan Police Station.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 782 for providing sink and water supply to Dark Room of the Police Station. Work completed.

Rangoon Central Jail.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 764 for providing water supply to proposed washing places including platform in jail. Work completed.

Madaya.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 8,269 for sinking a 6' tube well. Work completed. Tube well successful.

Several estimates for surface wells, tanks, etc., were examined and reported on.

Most of the estimates for major and minor works prepared during previous years were sanctioned and funded in full. These works were put in hand and completed.

II.—Sewerage and Sewage Disposal and Sanitary Schemes.

Civil Police Lines, Insein.—An estimate for Rs. 11,605 for providing water flushed latrines and sewerage scheme was prepared and submitted for sanction.

High Court of Judicature, Rangoon.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 1,061 for improvements and additions to latrines. Work completed.

New Medical College, Rangoon.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 9,183 for five-seated trough latrine and sanitary arrangements to menials' quarters. Work completed.

Hon'ble Judge's Quarters, Mandalay.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 9,847 for sanitary installation, water distribution and sewage scheme for Judge's quarters. Work completed.

Harcourt Butler Institute, Rangoon.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 1,142 for supplying and fixing laboratory bench and fittings for proposed Malaria Bureau of the Institute. Work completed.

Rangoon University.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 1,07,980 for laboratory arrangements, water supply and subsidiary water distribution to University and Judson College. The work is in progress.

Rangoon University.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 1,46,055 for supplying and fixing furniture for laboratories, University and Judson Colleges, was approved by the Board. Bill of quantities is under preparation.

Rangoon University.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 42,651 for gas installation in University and Judson Colleges. The work is progress.

Rangoon University.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 40,196 for mechanical ventilation to Chemistry Blocks, University and Judson Colleges. Bill of quantities is under preparation.

Government High School, Rangoon.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 806 for providing additional sanitary accommodation for lady teachers of the school. Work completed.

Flag Staff House, Rangoon.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 15,500 for providing sanitation, hot water installation and sewerage connections to Chief Judge's quarters. Work completed.

Civil Hospital, Mandalay.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 4,328 for repairs to sewage pumping station at the hospital. Work completed.

Town Lock-up, Rangoon.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 3,219 for additions and alterations to sanitation and water supply installation at Lock-up. Work completed.

Civil General Hospital, Rangoon.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 849 for replacing the existing damages, floor traps and fittings at menials' quarters. Work completed.

Cantonment Police Station.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 696 for providing additional sanitary accommodation at Sub-Inspector's quarters. Work completed.

Rangoon University.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 13,359 for sanitation to Convocation Hall. The work is in progress.

Rangoon University.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 19,504 for sanitation to Women's Hostel. The work is in progress.

Old Press Building, Rangoon.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 782 for providing additional sanitary installation in the Press Building occupied by the Inspector of Schools, Rangoon Circle, was prepared and forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction, Burma, through the Rangoon Estate Officer and Inspector of Schools.

Rangoon University.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 1,928 for equipment of bathing pavilion including water supply, shower bath, drainage and sullage disposal to Women's Hostel, Judson College, was prepared and submitted to the Secretary, Rangoon University Building Trust, through the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Burma, for disposal.

Secretariat, Rangoon.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 2,997 for dismantling and refixing the sanitary fittings and G.I. pipes at Secretariat consequent on the earthquake in May. Work completed.

Thayetmyo.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 6,488 for providing eight seated latrines at Thayetmyo was prepared and submitted to the President, Thayetmyo Municipality, through the Commissioner, Magwe Division, for disposal.

Prome Court, Rangoon.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 126 for providing a reflux valve on sewage pumping main. Work completed.

C.I.D. Lines, Insein.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 298 for providing additional sanitary accommodation in the Dark Room of Photograph Branch was prepared and submitted to Crime Assistant to Deputy Inspector-General of Police for sanction and allotment of funds.

Dufferin Hospital, Rangoon.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 776 for providing additional fireclay sink and water supply to old buildings. Work completed.

Government Clerks' Quarters.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 1,501 for renewing the worn out existing G.I. storage tanks and W.C. flushing cistern at Clerks' quarters. Work completed.

Danubyu.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 6,189 for constructing 6 four-seated latrines in the town was prepared and submitted to the President, Danubyu Municipality, through the Commissioner, Irrawaddy Division, for disposal.

Rangoon University.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 8,004 for providing hot water installation to Women's Hostel, University College. Work completed.

Civil Hospital, Mandalay.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 109 for dismantling cess box in back verandah, Women's and Children's Block, was prepared and submitted through officers concerned to Chief Engineer for disposal.

Rangoon University.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 55,395 for extension of sewage outfall works. The work is in progress.

Rangoon University.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 50,912 for extension of sewers and water supply to Training College. The work is in progress.

Rangoon University.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 4,730 for taking out and refixing meters and providing additional accommodation to servants' latrine, bathing platform in officers' quarters was sanctioned and funded P.W.A. is under preparation.

Prome Courts, Rangoon.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 1,827 for renewing the existing worn out C.I. plunge bath with new ones at the Court was prepared and submitted to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department (Buildings and Roads), for sanction and allotment of funds.

Most of the estimates for major and minor works prepared during the previous years were sanctioned and funded during the year under review. These works were put in hand and completed.

III.—Bazaars.

Paungdè.—An estimate amounting to Rs. 1,19,820 for proposed cloth and miscellaneous goods bazaar for the town was prepared and

submitted to the President, Paungdè Municipality, through the Commissioner, Pegu Division, for disposal.

Danubyu.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 10,466 for proposed pork, beef and mutton bazaar buildings was prepared and submitted to the President, Danubyu Municipality, through the Commissioner, Irrawaddy Division, for disposal.

Manwaing, Bhamo District.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 19,072 for constructing bazaar buildings was prepared and submitted to the Commissioner, Sagaing Division, through the Director of Public Health, Burma, for disposal.

Paukham, Bhamo District.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 19,594 for constructing bazaar buildings was prepared and submitted to the Commissioner, Sagaing Division, through the Director of Public Health Burma, for disposal.

Kyaukp̄yu.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 19,594 for constructing sweet goods, rice, vegetable and fish bazaar, was prepared and submitted to the President, Kyaukp̄yu Municipality, through the Commissioner, Arakan Division, for disposal.

Several schemes and layout plans were submitted for opinion and returned.

IV.—Drainage.

Mergui.—An estimate amounting to Rs. 80,237 for Foreshore Drainage Scheme was prepared and submitted to the Superintending Engineer, Maritime Circle, and the work is being put in hand by that office.

Latter Street Police Station.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 3,338 for providing drainage arrangements from verandah, provision of bathing platform with water connections and improvements to water supply. Work completed.

Tharrawaddy.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 385 for providing a masonry culvert across the shallow drain to give access from main road to pump house of water supply scheme. Work completed.

Bishop Court, Rangoon.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 401 for disposal of sullage water from kitchen wash up and bathing place. Work completed.

Technical Institute, Insein.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 319 for providing water and drainage connection to Mechanical Laboratory of the Institute. Work completed.

Danubyu.—Estimate amounting to Rs. 3,443 for drainage survey for the town was prepared and submitted to the President, Municipal Committee, Danubyu, through the Commissioner, Irrawaddy Division for disposal. Same was considered at the meeting of the Municipal Committee held on 12th July 1930 and decided to postpone until preparation of next year's budget.

Several schemes for drainage were received, examined and reported on.

APPENDIX B.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL PUBLIC HEALTH BOARD, BURMA,
FOR THE YEAR 1930.

1. The constitution and functions of the Board remained unchanged during the year under report.

2. There was no change in the personnel of the Board.

3. The amount allotted to the Board in the Public Health Department Budget for the year 1930-31 was Rs. 58,770 only as compared with Rs. 2,14,190 allotted in the previous year and Rs. 5,92,930 and Rs. 9,50,000 in the years 1928-29 and 1927-28 respectively.

4. Three meetings were held during the year as in the previous year. The number of projects considered was 24 or 1 less than in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 83,709 (not including a contribution of two-thirds of the difference between the final and preliminary estimates of the Moulmeingyun Water Supply Scheme), was sanctioned in grants to local bodies as compared with Rs. 93,050 sanctioned during the year 1929. A detailed statement of the grants sanctioned at meetings held during the year is appended to this report.

5. The Projects Sub-Committee of the Board held three meetings against four held in the previous year. It considered 22 projects, of which 20 were approved unconditionally, 1 approved subject to certain modifications and 1 rejected.

6. The Bassein Municipal Committee which received a Provincial Grant of Rs. 10,000 to meet the cost of sinking 10 surface wells was ordered to refund the same for utilizing part of the grant to sink two tube wells without sanction. The Committee on appeal was, however, permitted to retain the amount actually spent on surface wells and to refund the unspent balance of Rs. 3,000 only.

7. The anti-malarial measures at Bhamo assumed a more definite form as a result of the recommendations of the Malaria Committee. Early in the year the Board sanctioned a contribution of Rs. 4,500 towards the general scheme and also a contribution of Rs. 1,500 towards the cost of reconstructing the escape weir of the Imperial Lake. A sum of Rs. 4,000 only was, however, actually paid out in respect of the former scheme and Rs. 1,000 only in respect of the latter work. On the re-submission of a revised estimate later in the year, a further contribution of Rs. 1,264 was paid out in respect of the latter work.

8. The Board during the course of the year recommended to the Local Government that the definition of "Sanitary Work" in Local

Government (Municipal) Department "L" Circular No. 50 of 1926 as amended by that Department Circular No. 52 of 1929 be further amended so as to enable the Board to make grants towards the construction of Contagious Diseases Hospitals.

9. The long delay in completing the Pyapôn Water Supply Scheme was noted by the Board and the Municipal Committee was urged to expedite the completion of the scheme.

10. The anti-malarial measures undertaken in Akyab were reported to have had salutary results. Two separate sums of Rs. 8,000 each previously contributed towards the work were entirely expended and the Akyab Municipal Committee during the year made an application for a further Rs. 8,000. The Board, however, sanctioned a contribution of Rs. 1,092 only for the reclamation of Point Tank and directed the Municipal Committee to submit a fresh application excluding from the list of works to be carried out all tanks in private lands and to compel owners of tanks to reclaim them or to keep them sanitary by weed clearing or oiling.

11. The earthquake of May 1930 necessitated repairs to the bund and the main pipe line of the Pegu Water Works at a cost of Rs. 20,515 and also the laying of a water supply to the Relief Camp at Pegu, the estimated cost of which was Rs. 14,500. The Board met the whole cost of the former work and accorded its administrative approval to the latter work but was unable to make a grant towards the work as no funds were available.

12. Applications by the District Council, Myaungmya, for grants towards the construction of tanks in the Aleyegyaw village, Myaungmya District, the villages of Thingangyi, Kokko, Yindi and Zaywe in the Labutta Township, the villages of Intamu and Gyosu in the Einme Township, and for improvement to a tank in the Nyaungwaing Village, Einme Township, had to be rejected as funds at the disposal of the Board were fully earmarked for poorer districts.

13. For the same reason an application from the Bassein District Council for a grant towards the cost of sinking a tube well at Yodayadet village was rejected.

14. With the issue of Local Government (Municipal) Department "L" Circular No. 54 of 1930, the provisions of Local Government (Municipal) Department "L" Circular No. 51 of 1929 became applicable to grants made by the Board. In this Circular the conditions subject to which special Provincial contributions are made to local authorities for execution of works are laid down.

15. Applications for the extension of the period of three months, subsequent to the date of which a contribution is drawn, allowed for the commencement of a work financed by the Board, were granted in respect of the following schemes or projects :—

- (1) Tharrawaddy Water Supply Scheme.
- (2) Construction of a pail depôt at Nyandaw, Maymyo.
- (3) Installation of a new steel tank for the Mônywa Water Supply Scheme. (Two extensions were granted in respect of this scheme during the year.)
- (4) Construction of four rain water tanks at certain villages in the Ngaputaw Township, Bassein District.

16. During the year under report the Board considered and accorded administrative approval to the following schemes :—

- (i) Construction of a new bazaar at Gyobingauk.
- (ii) Reconstruction of the escape weir of the Imperial Lake, Bhamo.
- (iii) Construction of two dry goods bazaar at Bogale in the Pyapôn District.
- (iv) Zigôn Drainage Scheme.
- (v) Repair to the bund and the main pipe line of the Pegu Water Works.
- (vi) Construction of two tanks, one at Thingangyi village, Labutta Township, and the other at Aleyegyaw village, Myaungmya District.
- (vii) Construction of tanks in the villages of Kokko, Yindi and Zaywe in the Labutta Township and in the villages of Intami and Gyosu in the Einme Township.
- (viii) Sinking of a tube well at Yodayadet village.
- (ix) Construction of masonry wells at Kyaukpyagon, Mindingbin Ywathit, Obo and Budalin.
- (x) Sinking of a tube well at Waw.
- (xi) Laying water supply to the Relief Camp at Pegu.
- (xii) Improvements to a tank at Nyaungwaing village, Einme Township.

17. The following projects were completed during the year under report :—

<i>Name and Nature of Project.</i>					<i>Date of completion.</i>
(i)	Improvements to the Trenching Grounds in the town of Myittha, Sagaing, Paleik and Kume in the Kyaukse District	...	...	...	February 1930.
(ii)	Minhla Water Supply Scheme	...	...	...	22nd June 1930.

<i>Name and Nature of Project</i>	<i>Date of completion.</i>
(iii) Tharrawaddy Water Supply Scheme	November 1930.
(iv) Improvements to the tank near the Police Station at Einme, Myaungmya District	23rd July 1930.
(v) Reconstruction of the escape weir of the Imperial Lake, Bhamo	July 1930.
(vi) Construction of incinerators at Chauk	17th Nov. 1930.

Statement showing Grants sanctioned by the Board during the year 1930.

Name of Project.	Amount sanctioned.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	Rs.	
1. Anti-Malarial measures at Kyaukpyu ...	1,000	
2. Anti-Malarial measures at Bhamo ...	4,000	
3. Reconstruction of the escape weir of the Imperial Lake, Bhamo.	2,264	
4. Construction of masonry wells at Sittang ...	4,958	(*Two-thirds of difference between final and preliminary estimate on loan.)
5. Moulmeingyun Water Supply Scheme ...	•	
6. Myingyan Water Supply Scheme ...	10,732	
7. Construction of 2 Incinerators, 2 mixing sheds and 2 soak pits, Chauk.	1,730	
8. Môngywa Drainage Scheme	9,049	
9. Nyaunglebin Water Supply Scheme ...	14,982	
10. Anti-Malarial measures, Akyab	1,092	
11. Cost of repairing main pipe line Pegu Water Works.	20,515	
12. Construction of masonry wells in the Lower Chindwin.	6,357	
13. Sinking a tube well at Waw	7,030	
Total not including contribution to item 5 above	83,709	

APPENDIX C.

Health Conditions in Mines.

A.—BURMA CORPORATION, LIMITED, NAMTU.

General Conditions.—During the year the health of the district was satisfactory. There was no frank epidemic of infectious disease.

Cholera.—A prophylatic inoculation against cholera was done. All the employees on Railway between Namyao and Namtu, all employees stationed at Namyao and all employees in Mansam Falls were inoculated. Volunteers (villagers and contractors' men, women and children, Government Forest employees and families) in the settlements along the line were protected. Total number inoculated, 1,301.

No strong re-action was observed. No complaints were made by the people inoculated.

There was no case of cholera in the protected population.

Small-pox.—A case of small-pox appeared in Bawdwin on 5th February 1930. The patient was recently from India and had only arrived two or three days before in the Burma Corporation's area. He was a Gurkha from Nepaul. A slight epidemic broke out but was controlled. A mass vaccination of the population of Bawdwin, Tiger Camp, Namtu and Panghai was performed. Two Public Vaccinators and one Sub-Assistant Surgeon were lent by the Public Health Department. These assisted our staff and were very helpful. One European was attacked. He recovered.

Total number of cases	...	14
Total number of deaths	...	5
Case mortality	...	35·7 per cent.

From 29th April 1930 no new case was seen. The district has remained free since that date.

Typhoid Fever.—There were 57 cases of typhoid fever (Typhoid, Paragraphs A and B) during the year. These were sporadic and appeared in various parts of the area. There were 5 deaths. Case mortality 8·7 per cent.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.—Cerebro-Spinal fever appeared amongst Ooriyah coolies living near the Asiatic Hospital. These were isolated, contacts were separated and examined bacteriologically for "carriers." Sporadic cases kept cropping up until August.

Total number of cases	...	19
Total number of deaths	...	12
Case mortality	...	63·15 per cent.

Malaria.—An anti-malarial campaign was begun in January 1930. The area was surveyed and species of mosquitoes were identified. Maps were made and the breeding places were numbered and routine

prophylaxis was instituted. This has reduced the incidence of malaria in the district.

Blackwater Fever.—There were 5 cases of Blackwater fever during the year with 1 death. Case mortality 20 per cent.

Plumbism.—A routine examination of all employees in the Refinery and Smelter was instituted. Cards are kept of these men and six monthly examinations are now made. Facilities for personal cleanliness were provided and fume escapes put in.

There were 8 cases of Lead Intoxication during the year.

Tuberculosis.—There were 63 cases of Tuberculosis of the lungs admitted to Hospital in Namtu. Thirty-one deaths occurred. Case mortality 49·2 per cent. The majority were advanced cases of phythisis. These are hospitalised as they have no homes here and it is better to isolate them as they are cases of "open" tuberculosis.

Sanitation.—The sanitation of the area is satisfactory as can be seen by the absence of any acute intestinal infectious disease in epidemic form.

The latrines are mostly bucket system and are clean.

The refuse is set on fire in the dumping ground at frequent intervals.

Construction.—A new ward was built capable of bedding 36 patients. At present the total number of beds is 163.

School Inspection.—A monthly routine inspection of school children was instituted in November 1930, with a view to improve the health of the child population of Namtu. It is yet too early to form opinion as to the work done.

Conservancy.—A new conservancy scheme for Panghai and Ehang was begun in November 1930. The householders are building new bucket latrines and the night-soil is handled by the sanitary gang working in Panghai. This is a voluntary scheme and should be an improvement.

In Namtu the conservancy system is very successful.

Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme.—This does not seem to be as popular with the people as it might be. The calls and cases attended are much fewer than could be expected.

J. HUGHES,

Chief Medical Officer,
Burma Corporation, Limited, Namtu.

B.—MERGUI DISTRICT.

The District Health Officer inspected three mines during the year. No improvement in the condition of the labourers could be expected as all tin-mining and dredging companies had closed down by the end of the year owing to depression in the industry. Such work in tin-mining as continued, employed only a few coolies and artisans on maintenance.

C.—TAVOY DISTRICT.

Six mines were inspected by the District Health Officer during the year. The prevailing disease in the mining camps was malaria, *Kalonta* especially having an unenviable reputation for this disease. The general health of the labourers was on the whole good.

Sanitation in most of the mines is elementary and latrines conspicuous by their absence. With the exception of *Bwabin mine*, housing conditions were reported as fairly satisfactory. The cooly barracks at Bwabin, made of split bamboo, were found to be old, dilapidated and in poor condition. Erection of better quarters was recommended. There was no serious overcrowding in any of the camps. In *Thingandon* mine the principal source of water supply is a shallow stream. The other camps possessed either protected wells or a piped water supply. Nearly all mines possess well equipped food stores.

D.—THATÔN DISTRICT.

In the Public Works Department Quarries, *Mokpalin*, over 500 coolies were employed. Cholera broke out last year, but it was not severe. The District Health Officer was not satisfied with sanitary conditions and the matter is being looked into.

The number of coolies employed in *Taungzun* Quarry was on an average about 300. The majority live in thatched bamboo houses. Ventilation was poor and the houses were stuffy. A few plague cases occurred about the beginning of the year but the spread of the disease was stopped by inoculation.

In *Mayangon* Quarry, the coolies, numbering about 200, are housed in bamboo and thatch huts. Ventilation was reported bad. The water supply was from shallow wells.

Housing accommodation in *Yinmyein* Quarry consists of a series of huts with earth floors. The huts were reported low, poorly ventilated and dark. The sanitation of the camp was fair except for the absence of latrines.

E.—THE RUBY MINES AREA.

Work has been reducing in this area for some years now. The average daily population at work in 1930 was 123, as compared with 138 in 1929 and 143 in 1928. There have been no accidents or injuries of a major degree during the year. The workmen are neither subjected to any particular risks nor made susceptible to any particular ailments as a result of their occupation. The mines are surface workings and do not constitute a menace to the surrounding population. Medical aid is available in the Mogôk Civil Hospital.

APPENDIX D.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HEALTH OFFICER OF THE PORT OF
RANGOON FOR THE YEAR 1930.

Inspection of Incoming Vessels.

1. (a) Vessels from Indian and Foreign Ports numbered 1,572 or 12 less than in 1929, and they carried 147,486 members of crew and 324,158 passengers or 45,200 less than in 1929.

(b) Of the above vessels, 1,046 were from Indian Ports and 526 from Foreign Ports against 1,120 and 464 in 1929.

(c) Vessels Visited : Sea-going.—These numbered 1,389 showing a decrease of 34 in 1929. They carried 133,398 members of crew and 308,857 passengers, making a total of 442,255 persons. The total number of all persons inspected including outgoing is 523,325.

(d) Summary of Vaccination performed by the Port Health Department during the year 1930—

Crew and passengers of Incoming vessels	...	179,367
Crew and passengers of Outgoing vessels	...	1,569
Crew and passengers of Riverine vessels	...	...
Crew and passengers of Harbour vessels	...	178
New crew and Light House Keepers	...	3,650
Port Commissioners' employees	...	124
		184,888

(e) Vessels not Visited : Burma Coastal Vessels.—Under General Department Notification No. 34, dated the 25th March 1924, the inspection of 183 vessels was discontinued and were reported to have carried 14,088 members of crew and 15,301 passengers.

2. REGULATIONS UNDER WHICH VESSELS WERE VISITED.—General Department Notification No. 73, dated the 13th March 1917 (Parts I to VII).

(a) Thirty vessels came under this regulation and reported :—

Infectious Diseases.—Twenty-four cases of infectious diseases (14 less than in 1929), were reported by the Commanders of 19 vessels. Out of which 2 (cholera) buried at sea, and 1 removed to Contagious Diseases Hospital, 2 cases of small-pox (on 2 vessels), 8 cases of chicken-pox (on 5 vessels), 4 cases of measles (on 4 vessels) and 7 cases of mumps (on 5 vessels). Out of these cases, 2 cases of chicken-pox were left at other ports and 1 case of chicken-pox was permitted to proceed to his residence. A further case of measles was detected at the medical inspection on one of the above vessels.

(b) Fourteen deaths from non-infectious diseases were reported on 11 vessels.

3. BURMA ACT IV OF VACCINATION LAW AMENDMENT ACT BROUGHT INTO FORCE FROM 1ST AUGUST 1928.—(a) One thousand three hundred and fifty-nine vessels arrived under this Act. On 37 of these vessels 47 cases of infectious diseases were detected during inspection, *viz.* 10 cases of small-pox, 28 cases of chicken-pox, 7 cases of measles and 2 cases of mumps. These were sent to hospitals in Rangoon. As a result of the visits paid under regulations in force, the following measures were carried out :—

(b) Inspection.—The number of passengers inspected were 306,312.

(c) Under Burma Act IV of 1928—

Found protected	...	...	127,236
Vaccinated on wharf	...	...	179,076
			306,312

(d) The following were the results of the measures :—

Infectious Diseases reported and detected.—Aggregated 72, *viz.* 3 cases of cholera, 12 cases of small-pox, 36 cases of chicken-pox, 12 cases of measles and 9 cases of mumps. Out of these, 47 were detected under Burma Vaccination Act.

(e) Inflamed and Enlarged Glands.—Four cases were sent for examination of gland-tissue and no plague bacilli were found.

(f) Twenty-four lepers (1 reported) were detected during inspection of passengers and 26 cripples.

(g) Out of 700 cases sent for observation, 2 cases of influenza, 1 case of dengue, and 20 cases of pneumonia developed.

4. DISINFECTION.—(a) Disinfection of the effects of 525 members of crew and 966 passengers of infected vessels was carried out.

(b) Disinfection of 281 vessels was carried out, of which 56 were washed down with disinfectant solution for infectious diseases.

5. VACCINATION.—Passengers and crew numbering 306,312 and 132,215 respectively were examined for vaccination. Out of the former 179,076 and out of the latter 291 were vaccinated on arrival, by the Rangoon Corporation Vaccinators, making a total of 179,367.

6. SEGREGATION.—Nil.

7. RIVERINE VESSELS.—Three vessels with 137 members of crew and 150 passengers reported the occurrence of 1 case of plague, 1 case of cholera, and 1 death from beri-beri and underwent the usual measures. One vessel was fumigated for occurrence of a case of plague on board.

8. VESSELS IN HARBOUR.—(a) Eleven vessels with 273 members of crew underwent the disinfection measures. Two cases of cholera, 3 cases of small-pox, one case of chicken-pox, 4 ordinary deaths and 4 ordinary diseases were reported.

One hundred and seventy-eight members of crew were vaccinated and 9 had inoculation for cholera.

(b) Port Commissioners' Pilot vessel (Kyauktan) was twice fumigated for destruction of rats.

(c) Four thousand two hundred and six pieces of heavy beddings of the Bibby and the Patrick Henderson Lines of steamers were disinfected in steam at a temperature of 240 degrees. Each stove being closed for 20 minutes.

Inspection of Outgoing Vessels.

9. Vessels proceeding to ports beyond India numbered 649 or 86 more than in 1929. All the 41,217 Asiatic and African members of crew and 21,611 deck passengers of these vessels had their effects disinfected and 11,517 crew and 6,725 passengers including Europeans were inspected. Three hundred and ninety members of crew and 1,179 passengers were vaccinated. Three thousand five hundred and eighty-six baggage coolies were inspected and their body clothes and uniforms disinfected in steam prior to their handling passengers' luggage.

Temperature tested on 207 crew and passengers and 47 were found normal while 112 with fever were allowed to embark on the Commanders' responsibility. Two hundred and two passes were given to relatives of passengers to see them off.

Results.—One case of small-pox, 1 case of mumps and 1 case of leprosy and 45 cases of suspicious rise of temperatures were detected and removed to hospitals for observation and treatment. No case of plague is known to have developed among the crew or passengers of these vessels on their outward voyage and no case of rat-plague was reported.

10. Inspection of measures to prevent ingress of rats into vessels at wharves was frequently carried out.

11. New members of crew inspected prior to signing on the Ships' Articles were 4,040, of these 3,956 were passed fit and 84 were rejected; 28 for gonorrhœa, 6 for general debility, 7 for orchitis, 8 for chancre, 7 for hernia, 5 for scabies, 11 for ringworm, 1 for bubonocoele, 1 for pyrexia, 1 for E. glands, 2 for syphilis, 3 for hydrocele, 3 for injury and 1 for defective vision.

12. Port Office men examined were 185. Of these, 182 were found fit and 3 rejected, 1 for hernia, 1 for dysentery and 1 for diarrhœa.

13. FUMIGATION OF VESSELS.—Nineteen vessels were fumigated to comply with the measures in force at ports of destination.

14. FEND OFF CERTIFICATES were requested by Agents of several vessels. Action was taken to see that the requirements were carried out.

15. INOCULATIONS AGAINST CHOLERA.—Eight hundred and eighty persons were inoculated with 1.c.c. of cholera vaccine.

Miscellaneous Transactions and Remarks.

16. (a) Examination of Port Commissioners' Officers and Employees.—Examination was carried out on 126 candidates and 124 were declared fit (including superiors and menials). Infectious diseases amongst the employees of the Port Commissioners' Establishment included 1 case of small-pox, 17 cases of chicken-pox, 2 cases of measles, 14 cases of mumps, 397 cases of influenza and 77 cases of dengue.

(b) The Port Commissioners' Dispensary.—The dispensary was opened in 1921. The daily average attendance was 163·83 making a total of 50,625.

(c) Sanitation of Port Commissioners' Foreshore.—The sanitation of Port area was undertaken by the Port Health Officer. The Port Commissioners supplied the following staff :—

Sanitary Inspector	...	...	...	1
Assistant Sanitary Inspectors	...	...	...	2
Sub-Inspector	...	...	...	1
Sanitary Clerk	...	...	...	1
Jemadars	...	...	...	2
Maistries	...	...	...	7
Conservancy	...	...	...	61
Rat smoking	...	...	...	4
Rat trapping	...	...	...	4
General cleaning	...	...	...	7
Office washing	...	...	...	2

The sanitation of the Port Commissioners' area has greatly improved.

(d) Vaccination.—The whole of the Port Commissioners' employees were examined for vaccination and 3,156 were vaccinated as compared with 3,020 of 1929.

(e) Ratting and Trapping.—(200 traps)—

Number of rats destroyed by smoking	...	9,452
Number of rats destroyed by trapping	...	18,915
Rat holes closed	...	36,264

17. The Disinfection Stoves were closed for 1,079 hours.

18. Non-infectious diseases numbered 3,625.

19. PORT HEALTH STAFF.—As this is the last report I will write, I wish to record my thanks to all my staff for their loyal support.

C. G. CROW, Major, I.M.D.,
Port Health Officer, Rangoon.

TABLE No. I.—Statement showing In-coming Sea-going Vessels visited during the year ending the 31st December 1930.

Month.	From Indian Ports.						From Foreign Ports.						Total.			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	Number of Passengers.				(9)	(10)	Number of Passengers.				(16)	(17)	
				Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.			Total.	Males.	Females.	Boys.			Girls.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
January	95	8,761	23,528	1,900	461	433	26,322	51	4,088	1,331	344	71	74	1,820	146	12,849
February	92	8,236	24,210	2,166	564	511	27,451	51	3,666	1,176	259	66	38	1,539	143	11,902
March	87	9,760	17,209	2,066	496	483	20,254	67	4,848	2,175	460	164	110	2,909	154	14,608
April	77	9,179	19,170	2,331	635	612	22,748	58	4,587	1,909	354	187	111	2,561	135	13,766
May	81	10,074	19,847	2,432	712	641	23,632	50	2,794	1,282	170	73	49	1,574	131	12,868
June	87	8,217	14,503	1,589	462	409	16,963	40	3,599	1,070	221	68	49	1,408	127	11,816
July	88	8,337	11,711	1,138	316	266	13,431	35	3,442	1,221	220	76	55	1,572	123	11,779
August	77	7,563	13,165	1,258	349	306	15,078	32	2,804	904	133	45	25	1,107	109	10,367
September	83	7,962	20,146	2,058	597	507	23,308	36	3,310	1,458	178	70	64	1,770	119	11,272
October	89	8,624	25,975	2,167	614	582	29,338	33	3,012	1,466	372	117	98	2,053	122	11,636
November	95	9,071	37,456	2,500	684	659	41,299	35	3,069	1,485	415	81	67	2,048	130	12,140
December	95	9,228	37,824	2,785	777	707	42,093	38	3,255	1,473	273	76	58	1,880	133	12,483
Total	1,046	105,012	264,744	24,390	6,667	6,116	301,917	526	42,474	16,950	3,399	1,094	798	22,241	1,572	147,486

TABLE No. I.—Statement showing In-coming Sea-going Vessels visited during the year ending the 31st
December 1930—concl'd.

Month. (1)	Total—contd.				Medical Inspection and Observation.										Disinfection.		
	Number of passengers.				Total inspected.		For temperature.		For vaccination.				Vessels. (31)	Crew. (32)	Effects of Passengers. (33)		
	Males. (18)	Females. (19)	Boys. (20)	Girls. (21)	Total. (22)	Crew. (23)	Passengers. (24)	Tested. (25)	Sick. (26)	Crew.		Passengers.					
										Found protected. (27)	Vaccinated on wharf. (28)	Found protected. (29)				Vaccinated on wharf. (30)	
January	24,859	2,244	532	507	28,142	11,107	25,813	71	60	11,107	...	7,985	16,245	14	...	...	
February	25,386	2,425	630	549	28,990	10,143	26,063	89	79	10,139	4	7,693	16,686	15	...	...	
March	19,384	2,526	660	593	23,163	13,324	21,604	77	50	13,215	109	7,855	11,671	55	...	84	
April	21,079	2,685	822	723	25,309	12,094	23,771	96	76	12,035	59	7,324	14,158	48	...	573	
May	21,129	2,602	785	690	25,206	11,732	23,659	81	58	11,647	85	9,204	12,258	45	...	309	
June	15,573	1,810	530	458	18,371	10,535	17,172	88	73	10,527	8	7,206	8,460	87	...	...	
July	12,932	1,358	392	321	15,003	10,709	14,039	50	45	10,699	10	5,711	7,189	...	...	...	
August	14,069	1,391	394	331	16,185	9,442	15,339	56	54	9,440	2	4,777	8,562	10	...	...	
September	21,604	2,236	667	571	25,078	10,238	23,784	88	78	10,226	12	8,662	13,416	...	...	...	
October	27,441	2,539	731	680	31,391	10,955	30,075	79	70	10,953	2	10,678	17,646	...	...	...	
November	38,941	2,915	765	726	43,347	10,843	42,210	99	84	10,843	...	14,180	26,015	...	327	...	
December	39,297	3,058	853	765	43,973	11,093	42,783	92	87	11,093	...	13,883	26,760	4	...	...	
Total	281,694	27,789	7,761	6,914	324,158	132,215	306,312	956	814	131,924	291	105,158	179,076	281	525	966	

TABLE No. II.—Statement showing the amount of work done in connection with Out-going Vessels bound for Ports beyond India during the year ending the 31st December 1930.

Month.	(1)	Shore Inspection.										Results of Inspection.									
		(2)	Number of vessels.	(3)	Deck Passengers.				(9)	Saloon Passengers.				(15)	(16)	Temperatures.					
					(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		(8)	(10)	(11)	(12)			(13)	(14)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
January	...	50	3,100	1,423	93	31	31	1,578	859	307	142	22	24	495	10	434	15	6	7	2	
February	...	69	4,155	1,626	153	53	64	1,896	1,153	318	179	29	24	550	16	268	27	6	11	10	
March	...	74	4,341	12,58	178	80	68	1,584	1,664	764	650	94	91	1,599	43	356	22	6	16	...	
April	...	74	3,996	1,745	235	79	89	2,148	1,278	511	280	102	54	947	19	224	23	5	12	6	
May	...	55	3,416	1,666	221	126	87	2,100	969	316	155	31	23	525	12	331	14	9	2	3	
June	...	73	4,537	1,560	178	68	63	1,869	1,184	258	142	28	22	450	22	210	15	4	7	4	
July	...	40	2,341	2,024	234	120	94	2,472	663	168	59	19	16	262	8	373	27	7	14	6	
August	...	45	3,020	1,276	116	40	39	1,471	872	230	112	19	25	386	22	350	25	...	18	7	
September	...	39	2,853	1,079	164	49	55	1,347	637	141	76	13	12	242	7	252	8	...	6	2	
October	...	42	3,186	1,410	194	97	99	1,800	780	283	127	26	20	456	18	298	9	...	8	1	
November	...	44	3,141	1,260	157	65	56	1,538	748	307	137	32	5	481	12	284	12	...	8	4	
December	...	44	3,131	1,493	165	88	62	1,808	710	201	86	18	27	332	13	206	10	4	3	3	
Total	...	649	41,217	17,820	2,088	896	807	21,611	11,517	3,804	2,145	433	343	6,725	202	3,586	207	47	112	48	

TABLE NO. II.—Statement showing the amount of work done in connection with Out-going Vessels bound for Ports beyond India during the year ending the 31st December 1930—concl.

Month.	Diseases.				Disposal of Sick.					Disinfection.				Fumigation with Clayton Apparatus at Agent's request.				
	Plague. (21)	Mumps. (22)	Small-pox. (23)	Fever and other ailments. (24)	Civil General Hospital. (25)	Municipal Observation Hospital. (26)	Contagious Diseases Hospital. (27)	Residence. (28)	Indo-Burma Medical Hall. (29)	Asiatic crew and deck passengers. (30)	Boots and shoes. (31)	Baggage coolies. (32)	Boxes. (33)	Vessels. (34)	Sulphur consumed. (35)	Time spent. (36)	Amount realized. (37)	T. Vaccination. (38)
(1)																		
January	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	4,678	349	434	581	...	...	...	...	125
February	...	1	...	3	3	3	1	3	...	6,051	447	268	687	4	725	3 30	1,200	159
March	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,925	487	356	809	1	325	6 0	330	279
April	...	...	...	6	3	2	...	1	...	6,144	480	224	671	4	815	19 30	1,275	209
May	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	5,516	155	331	449	1	50	2 0	140	142
June	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	6,406	250	210	1,018	2	650	9 0	840	96
July	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	1	...	5,715	84	373	625	1	300	9 30	450	117
August	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	4,491	243	350	745	2	650	12 30	900	96
September	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	4,200	226	252	313	2	400	8 30	530	35
October	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4,986	379	298	538	...	...	...	...	123
November	...	...	1	3	...	3	1	...	...	2,019	283	284	484	1	200	5 0	220	105
December	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	4,939	375	206	723	1	300	5 0	390	83
Total	...	1	1	22	17	23	2	6	...	61,070	3,758	3,586	7,643	19	4,415	80 30	6,275	1,569

TABLE NO. III.—Statement showing the Infectious and other diseases reported and detected on In-coming Sea-going and Riverine Vessels during the year ending the 31st December 1930.

Diseases.	Sea-going.			Riverine.		In Port.		Disposal of Cases.								Corpses.				(26) Total					
	Number of vessels. (2)	Cases.		Number of vessels. (6)	Cases. (7)	Number of vessels. (8)	Cases. (9)	Hospitals.	(13) Military.	(14) Leprosy Asylum.	(15) Indian Station Hospital	(16) Pasteur Institute	(17) Dufferin Hospital.	(18) Residence.	(19) Left on board.	(20) Left at other Ports.	(21) Total.	(22) Buried at sea.	(23) Rangoon Mortuary.		(24) Buried by relatives.	(25) Left at other Ports.			
		Total. (3)	Reported. (4)																				Detected. (5)		
(1)																									
Plague	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...		
Cholera	3	3	...	...	1	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...		
Small-pox	11	12	2	10	...	...	2	3	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Chicken-pox	26	36	8	28	...	...	1	1	33	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Measles	10	12	4	8	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Mumps	6	9	7	2	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Para-typhoid	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Influenza	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Dengue	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Suspicious illness	...	499	21	478	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Ordinary illness	...	198	49	149	...	...	1	2	12	19	38	...	1	...	7	2	3	59	59	...	...	...	...		
Leprosy	19	24	1	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...		
Enlarged Glands	3	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Deaths (ordinary)	11	14	14	...	1	1	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	4	...	...	...	...		
Total	92	814	109	705	3	3	11	14	82	519	43	1	1	7	2	3	85	61	4	808	15	5	2	1	23

STATEMENT A.—Statement showing Total Income from all sources and Expenditure on

Name of Division.		Total receipts including opening balance.	Total Ex- penditure on Public Health purposes.	Amount			
				Water supply.		Drainage.	
				Capital outlay.	Establish- ment repairs etc.	Capital outlay.	Establish- ment, repairs etc.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Towns in—							
Arakan Division	...	4,72,901	1,97,073	7,943	44,819	655	...
Pegu Division	...	2,60,80,054	43,42,529	2,61,917	9,49,164	1,63,119	4,17,586
Irrawaddy Division	...	22,35,495	6,31,262	1,898	64,267	16,740	9,521
Tenasserim Division	...	16,35,085	3,85,309	217	17,261	...	7,190
Magwe Division	...	7,58,056	2,93,096	11,185	39,462	...	9,298
Mandalay Division	...	27,09,060	8,11,171	410	78,742	1,619	47,496
Sagaing Division	...	6,81,076	1,98,412	28,187	20,883	144	5,638
Total	...	2,85,71,727	68,58,852	3,11,757	12,14,598	1,82,277	4,96,729
Districts in—							
Arakan Division	...	8,52,826	58,207	...	374	...	...
Pegu Division	...	38,12,921	2,96,741	13,913	2,140	4,677	...
Irrawaddy Division	...	36,00,861	2,18,716	66,477	6,189	1,049	...
Tenasserim Division	...	49,86,085	99,188	6,441	701	...	...
Magwe Division	...	9,91,240	1,29,637	...	24,053	...	...
Mandalay Division	...	11,39,503	1,01,178	7,953	502	...	...
Sagaing Division	...	17,43,406	2,05,562	4,890	12,471	17,792	1,966
Total	...	1,71,26,842	11,09,229	99,674	46,430	23,518	1,966
GRAND TOTAL, BURMA	...	4,56,98,569	79,68,081	4,11,431	12,61,028	2,05,795	4,98,695
Federated Shan States—							
Towns	...	3,22,915	87,761	4,315	7,004	233	9,423
Rural areas	...	84,88,201	88,742	6,000	2,225	3,450	2,797
Total.	...	88,11,116	1,76,503	10,315	9,229	3,683	12,220

Public Health purposes during the financial year 1929-30.

spent on

Conservancy (including road cleaning and watering) and latrines.	Epidemic charges (includ- ing plague).	Vaccination.	Registration of births and deaths.	Markets and slaughter-houses.	Charges on account of Health Officers and Public Health Inspectors.	Other sanitary requirements.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
86,236	1,410	2,151	1,409	17,688	12,140	22,622
16,74,315	18,636	11,932	1,19,751	3,53,832	3,38,430	33,847
2,92,533	16,874	9,725	7,357	1,45,839	46,713	19,795
2,32,938	1,375	7,996	6,516	55,104	31,816	24,896
1,28,045	2,175	5,630	2,172	78,535	13,676	2,918
4,14,365	7,514	8,910	12,575	1,59,702	69,451	10,387
90,813	484	2,970	1,192	29,057	4,271	14,773
29,19,245	48,468	49,314	1,50,972	8,39,757	5,16,497	1,29,238
9,174	12,060	21,191	...	9,669	5,244	495
46,486	7,099	49,930	...	1,46,002	25,264	1,230
35,663	11,112	37,925	13,544	32,000	12,861	1,896
22,092	8,146	48,144	...	60	11,798	1,806
44,193	2,973	29,848	...	25,715	1,322	1,533
43,246	7,554	21,378	...	14,411	5,870	264
53,313	13,900	50,143	...	38,235	9,850	3,002
2,54,167	62,844	2,58,559	13,544	2,66,092	72,209	10,226
31,73,412	1,11,312	3,07,873	1,64,516	11,05,849	5,88,706	1,39,464
34,424	457	427	526	12,075	3,577	15,300
44,032	...	19,954	...	...	5,323	4,961
78,456	457	20,381	526	12,075	8,900	20,261

ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. I.--Births registered in the

1	2	3			4		
No.	Divisions and Districts.	Population according to Census of 1921.			Number of births registered.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
ARAKAN DIVISION.							
1	Akyab ...	308,317	265,723	574,040	7,056	6,442	13,498
2	Kyaukpyu ...	96,569	103,304	199,873	3,019	2,938	5,957
3	Sandoway ...	55,304	56,725	112,029	2,229	2,003	4,232
PEGU DIVISION.							
4	Rangoon ...	238,716	106,789	345,505	4,002	3,972	7,974
5	Pegu ...	235,324	210,296	445,620	5,721	5,294	11,015
6	Tharrawaddy ...	246,261	246,168	492,429	6,781	6,367	13,148
7	Hanthawaddy ...	201,043	163,581	364,624	4,641	4,345	8,986
8	Insein ...	154,767	134,773	289,540	4,101	3,698	7,799
9	Prome ...	182,803	188,772	371,575	8,099	7,158	15,257
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.							
10	Bassein ...	252,947	236,526	489,473	5,239	5,014	10,253
11	Henzada ...	273,439	277,481	550,920	7,326	6,852	14,178
12	Myaungmya ...	196,757	173,794	370,551	5,355	4,951	10,306
13	Maubin ...	168,513	161,593	330,106	2,948	2,806	5,754
14	Pyapôn ...	156,721	132,273	288,994	3,904	3,677	7,581
TENASSERIM DIVISION.							
15	Thatôn ...	245,909	225,191	471,100	3,840	3,614	7,454
16	Amherst ...	223,348	194,562	417,910	8,557	8,106	16,663
17	Tavoy ...	80,994	75,792	156,786	3,882	3,650	7,532
18	Mergui ...	72,878	62,587	135,465	3,055	3,049	6,104
19	Toungoo ...	197,505	184,378	381,883	3,933	3,720	7,653
MAGWE DIVISION.							
20	Thayetmyo ...	125,283	130,123	255,406	4,171	4,120	8,291
21	Minbu ...	134,495	139,807	274,302	3,810	3,571	7,381
22	Magwe ...	211,686	211,566	423,252	5,038	4,992	10,030
23	Pakôkku ...	223,943	241,828	465,771	7,766	7,952	15,718
MANDALAY DIVISION.							
24	Mandalay ...	182,999	173,622	356,621	7,281	6,479	13,760
25	Kyauksè ...	70,449	72,228	142,677	2,624	2,419	5,043
26	Meiktila ...	137,573	152,324	289,897	5,429	5,256	10,685
27	Myingyan ...	213,294	228,714	442,008	5,164	5,251	10,415
28	Yamèthin ...	160,913	162,276	323,189	6,515	6,455	12,970
SAGAING DIVISION.							
29	Shwebo ...	179,483	200,533	380,016	7,495	7,377	14,872
30	Sagaing ...	155,054	171,854	326,908	5,373	5,119	10,492
31	Lower Chindwin ...	161,918	192,230	354,148	5,828	5,637	11,465
Total ...		5,545,205	5,277,413	10,822,618	160,182	152,284	312,466

Districts of Burma during the year 1930. (Paragraph 9).

5			6	7	8	9			1
Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.			Number of males born to every hundred females.	Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of population.	Excess of deaths over births per 1,000 of population.	Mean ratio of births per 1,000 during previous five years.			No.
Male.	Female.	Total.				Male.	Female.	Total.	
12·29	11·22	23·51	110	7	...	12·96	11·85	24·82	1
15·10	14·70	29·80	103	13	...	9·20	8·62	17·82	2
19·90	17·88	37·78	111	18	...	19·50	18·56	38·06	3
11·58	11·50	23·08	101	...	5	10·95	10·31	21·25	4
12·85	11·88	24·73	108	8	...	11·76	11·03	22·79	5
13·77	12·92	26·70	167	9	...	11·61	10·91	22·53	6
12·73	11·92	24·64	107	10	...	11·81	11·31	23·12	7
14·16	12·77	26·94	111	9	...	11·40	10·75	22·15	8
21·80	19·26	41·06	113	16	...	16·67	15·92	32·59	9
10·70	10·24	20·95	104	8	...	11·84	11·26	23·10	10
13·30	12·44	25·74	107	9	...	13·88	13·17	27·05	11
14·45	13·36	27·81	108	9	...	10·26	9·86	20·12	12
8·93	8·50	17·43	105	7	...	12·24	11·45	23·70	13
13·51	12·72	26·23	106	10	...	10·44	9·81	20·25	14
8·15	7·67	15·82	106	6	...	9·25	8·60	17·84	15
20·48	19·40	39·87	106	22	...	16·47	15·42	31·89	16
24·76	23·28	48·04	106	24	...	20·39	19·64	40·03	17
22·55	22·51	45·06	100	24	...	17·43	16·21	33·65	18
10·30	9·74	20·04	106	6	...	9·42	8·91	18·33	19
16·33	16·13	32·46	101	8	...	14·80	14·14	28·94	20
10·89	13·02	26·91	107	...	3	15·55	14·72	30·27	21
11·90	11·79	23·70	101	7	...	11·58	11·12	22·71	22
16·67	17·07	33·75	98	4	...	16·48	16·28	32·76	23
20·42	18·17	38·58	112	1	...	19·82	18·32	38·14	24
18·39	16·95	35·35	108	1	...	18·74	18·12	36·86	25
18·73	18·13	36·86	103	11	...	12·64	12·33	24·97	26
11·68	11·88	23·56	98	5	...	11·27	10·83	22·10	27
20·16	19·97	40·13	101	14	...	14·83	14·36	29·19	28
19·72	19·41	39·14	102	3	...	15·83	15·16	31·00	29
16·44	15·66	32·09	105	7	...	13·88	13·58	27·46	30
16·46	15·92	32·37	103	1	...	15·61	15·34	30·95	31
14·80	14·07	28·87	105	8	...	13·36	12·71	26·07	

ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. II.—*Statement of Births and Deaths registered in the Districts*

1	2	3	4	5			6		7		
No.	Divisions and Districts.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	Population (Census 1921).			Births.		Number of deaths registered.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Total number.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of population.	Male.	Female.	Total.
ARAKAN DIVISION.											
1	Akyab ...	5,056	113·54	308,317	265,723	574,040	13,498	23·51	4,992	4,567	9,559
2	Kyaukpyu ...	4,387	45·56	96,569	103,304	199,873	5,957	29·80	1,689	1,705	3,394
3	Sandoway ...	3,784	29·61	55,304	56,725	112,029	4,232	37·78	1,122	1,093	2,215
PEGU DIVISION.											
4	Rangoon ...	77	4,487·08	238,716	106,789	345,505	7,974	23·08	5,879	3,662	9,541
5	Pegu ...	4,083	109·14	235,324	210,296	445,620	11,015	24·72	4,012	3,248	7,260
6	Tharrawaddy ...	2,863	172·00	246,261	246,168	492,429	13,148	26·70	4,537	4,010	8,547
7	Hanthawaddy ...	1,866	195·40	201,043	163,581	364,624	8,986	24·64	2,868	2,479	5,347
8	Insein ...	1,903	152·15	154,767	134,773	289,540	7,799	26·94	2,800	2,369	5,169
9	Prome ...	2,915	127·47	182,803	188,772	371,575	15,257	41·06	4,940	4,334	9,274
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.											
10	Bassein ...	4,127	118·60	252,947	236,526	489,473	10,253	20·95	3,364	3,093	6,457
11	Henzada ...	2,872	191·82	273,439	277,481	550,920	14,178	25·74	4,713	4,414	9,127
12	Myaungmya ...	2,650	139·83	196,757	173,794	370,551	10,306	27·81	3,797	3,227	7,024
13	Maubin ...	1,640	201·28	168,513	161,593	330,106	5,754	17·43	1,786	1,760	3,546
14	Pyapôn ...	2,148	134·54	156,721	132,273	288,994	7,581	26·23	2,529	2,093	4,622
TENASSERIM DIVISION.											
15	Thatôn ...	4,831	97·52	245,909	225,191	471,100	7,454	15·82	2,295	2,134	4,429
16	Amherst ...	7,059	59·20	223,348	194,562	417,910	16,663	39·87	3,901	3,521	7,422
17	Tavoy ...	5,308	29·54	80,994	75,792	156,786	7,532	48·04	1,978	1,729	3,707
18	Mergui ...	9,789	13·84	72,878	62,587	135,465	6,104	45·06	1,590	1,330	2,920
19	Toungoo ...	6,135	62·25	197,505	184,378	381,883	7,653	20·04	2,794	2,401	5,195
MAGWE DIVISION.											
20	Thayetmyo ...	4,750	53·77	125,283	130,123	255,406	8,291	32·46	3,074	3,080	6,154
21	Minbu ...	3,293	83·30	134,495	139,807	274,302	7,381	26·91	4,023	4,117	8,140
22	Magwe ...	3,687	114·80	211,686	211,566	423,252	10,030	23·70	3,554	3,514	7,068
23	Pakôkku ...	6,210	75·00	223,943	241,828	465,771	15,718	33·75	6,666	7,268	13,934
MANDALAY DIVISION.											
24	Mandalay ...	2,117	168·46	182,999	173,622	356,621	13,760	38·58	6,910	6,404	13,314
25	Kyauksè ...	1,282	111·29	70,449	72,228	142,677	5,043	35·35	2,435	2,501	4,936
26	Meiktila ...	2,287	126·76	137,573	152,324	289,897	10,685	36·86	3,756	3,809	7,565
27	Myingyan ...	2,746	160·96	213,294	228,714	442,008	10,415	23·56	3,990	4,130	8,120
28	Yamèthin ...	4,176	77·39	160,913	162,276	323,189	12,970	40·13	4,321	4,076	8,397
SAGAING DIVISION.											
29	Shwebo ...	5,604	67·81	179,483	200,533	380,016	14,872	39·14	6,824	7,016	13,840
30	Sagaing ...	1,825	179·13	155,054	171,854	326,908	10,492	32·09	4,208	3,963	8,171
31	Lower Chindwin	3,590	98·65	161,918	192,230	354,148	11,465	32·37	5,218	5,716	10,934
Total ...		115,060	94·06	5,545,205	5,277,413	10,822,618	312,466	28·87	116,565	108,763	225,328

of Burma during the year 1930. (Paragraphs 9, 19, 20, 21, 25, 29, 34, 36 and 37.)

8	9											10			1
Number of deaths of males to every hundred deaths of females.	Deaths per 1,000 of population from											Mean ratio of deaths per 1,000 during previous five years.			No.
	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	All causes.			Male.	Female.	Total.	
									Male.	Female.	Total.				
109	0·05	0·54	...	11·73	0·35	0·91	0·25	2·82	16·19	17·19	16·65	19·46	20·06	19·73	1
99	0·02	...	...	7·79	0·43	0·13	0·20	8·42	17·49	16·50	16·98	15·15	13·68	14·39	2
103	...	...	...	10·31	0·17	0·13	0·41	8·75	20·29	19·27	19·77	24·46	21·89	23·16	3
161	0·06	0·04	0·11	1·02	2·10	7·75	1·35	15·17	24·63	34·29	27·61	30·36	41·00	33·65	4
124	0·09	0·01	0·05	3·98	0·21	0·44	1·23	10·28	17·05	15·44	16·29	20·64	18·67	19·71	5
113	0·06	...	0·08	7·10	0·68	0·56	0·64	8·24	18·43	16·29	17·36	19·21	16·84	18·03	6
116	0·07	0·01	0·02	4·32	0·35	0·34	0·35	9·21	14·27	15·15	14·66	15·58	16·01	15·77	7
118	0·09	...	0·04	5·34	0·55	0·48	0·60	10·74	18·09	17·58	17·85	18·83	17·61	18·26	8
114	0·01	...	0·44	12·49	0·41	0·99	0·49	10·12	27·02	22·96	24·96	27·00	24·26	25·61	9
109	0·17	...	0·10	6·22	0·36	1·17	0·19	4·99	13·30	13·08	13·19	18·23	16·49	17·39	10
107	0·01	0·03	0·10	4·75	0·51	0·54	0·33	10·30	17·24	15·91	16·57	19·19	17·63	18·40	11
118	0·37	...	...	3·88	0·64	0·45	0·35	13·28	19·30	18·57	18·96	16·57	14·61	15·65	12
101	0·16	...	...	1·85	0·28	0·43	0·25	7·78	10·60	10·89	10·74	18·14	16·95	17·56	13
121	0·36	...	0·01	4·58	0·60	0·41	0·50	9·53	16·14	15·82	15·99	16·74	15·27	16·06	14
108	...	0·04	0·21	3·98	0·46	0·38	0·14	4·18	9·33	9·48	9·40	13·45	13·45	13·45	15
111	...	0·49	...	3·64	0·93	1·31	0·39	11·00	17·47	18·10	17·76	17·85	17·30	17·60	16
114	...	...	...	13·66	1·05	1·04	0·48	7·40	24·42	22·81	23·64	22·41	22·22	22·32	17
120	...	...	...	11·24	0·89	1·28	0·56	7·58	21·82	21·25	21·56	19·64	19·18	19·43	18
116	0·01	0·04	0·09	6·68	0·32	0·38	0·40	5·68	14·15	13·02	13·60	17·72	15·68	16·74	19
100	...	...	0·17	12·99	0·47	0·43	0·28	9·75	24·54	23·67	24·09	22·91	22·11	22·50	20
98	...	0·01	...	16·24	0·45	0·37	0·39	12·21	29·91	29·45	29·68	28·74	27·22	27·97	21
101	0·01	...	0·09	4·85	0·29	0·54	0·30	10·62	16·79	16·61	16·70	18·41	16·91	17·66	22
92	0·03	0·01	...	16·10	1·15	0·55	0·34	11·73	29·77	30·05	29·92	24·00	22·74	23·35	23
108	0·01	0·09	2·70	8·91	1·32	4·06	0·33	19·90	37·76	36·88	37·33	33·67	31·55	32·64	24
97	0·02	0·11	0·07	13·97	0·24	0·18	0·32	19·69	34·56	34·63	34·60	36·18	33·95	35·05	25
99	0·02	...	0·38	5·41	0·65	0·48	0·60	18·56	27·30	25·01	26·10	19·98	18·14	19·01	26
97	0·14	0·41	0·13	3·10	0·48	0·63	0·38	13·11	18·71	18·06	18·37	18·08	17·04	17·55	27
106	0·01	...	0·08	9·25	0·33	0·60	0·48	15·24	26·85	25·12	25·98	22·75	21·21	21·97	28
97	...	0·01	0·11	20·27	0·63	0·71	0·60	14·10	38·02	34·99	36·42	26·71	24·24	25·41	29
106	...	0·25	0·21	6·06	0·35	0·22	0·64	17·26	27·14	23·06	24·99	24·18	22·01	23·04	30
91	0·02	0·01	0·23	12·33	0·76	0·60	0·39	16·53	32·23	29·74	30·87	25·01	21·99	23·37	31
107	0·06	0·09	0·18	7·76	0·59	0·94	0·45	10·75	21·02	20·61	20·82	21·11	19·88	20·51	

SUPPLEMENTARY ANNUAL STATEMENT II (a)—PROVINCIAL—*Showing*
(I—XII) *for the*

1 Areas.	2 Area in square miles.	3 Average population per square mile.	4 Population according to census of 1921.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.
Pyinwa Circle of Akyab District	80	29·88	1,247	1,143	2,390
Hill District of Arakan ...	1,500	13·94	10,790	10,124	20,914
* Salween District ...	2,666	18·90	26,811	23,568	50,379
Papun Town ...	...	...	901	513	1,414
Chin Hills District ...	11,100	11·72	63,962	66,160	130,122
* Bhamo District ...	6,903	16·36	56,888	56,072	112,960
Bhamo Town ...	...	...	4,933	2,808	7,741
* Myitkyina District ...	11,847	11·68	73,760	64,641	138,401
Myitkyina Town ...	...	...	3,107	1,849	4,956
* Katha District ...	7,721	30·27	118,103	115,603	233,706
Katha Town ...	...	...	2,583	1,870	4,453
* Upper Chindwin District ...	14,525	12·25	90,182	87,701	177,883
Mawlaik Town ...	...	...	1,672	743	2,415
* Northern Shan States ...	20,156	27·74	285,700	273,523	559,223
Lashio Town ...	...	...	2,046	1,402	3,448
* Southern Shan States ...	40,437	22·54	458,193	453,275	911,468
Taunggyi Town ...	...	...	3,397	2,794	6,191
Kalaw Town ...	...	...	1,822	1,175	2,997
Total ...	116,935	19·99	1,185,636	1,151,810	2,337,446

* Includes.

*Births and Deaths in areas not included in the main statements
year 1930. (Paragraph 7.)*

5			6	7			8	Remarks.
Number of births registered.			Birth-rate per 1,000 of population.	Number of deaths registered.			Death-rate per 1,000 of population.	
Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.		
4	5	9	3·77	10	8	18	7·53	
299	231	530	25·34	213	187	400	19·13	
406	363	769	15·26	521	427	948	18·82	
18	19	37	26·17	45	14	59	41·73	
2,023	1,941	3,964	30·46	1,638	1,546	3,184	24·47	
1,431	1,404	2,835	25·10	1,754	1,642	3,396	30·06	
96	105	201	25·97	144	69	213	27·52	
986	951	1,937	14·00	999	749	1,748	12·63	
97	102	199	40·15	185	66	251	50·65	
3,781	3,583	7,364	31·51	2,820	2,701	5,521	23·62	
73	90	163	36·60	124	80	204	45·81	
3,979	3,846	7,825	43·99	3,770	3,773	7,543	42·40	
24	25	49	20·29	36	29	65	26·92	
5,376	4,920	10,296	18·41	6,321	5,696	12,017	21·49	
76	71	147	42·63	170	88	258	74·83	
3,741	3,885	7,626	8·37	4,502	4,430	8,932	9·80	
145	162	307	49·59	130	74	204	32·95	
26	31	57	19·02	38	30	68	22·69	
22,026	21,129	43,155	18·46	22,548	21,159	43,707	18·70	

Town.

ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. III.—Deaths registered in the Districts of

1	2	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
No.	Divisions and Districts.					
ARAKAN DIVISION.						
1	Akyab	1,280	790	655	521	718
2	Kyaukpyu	450	197	166	262	162
3	Sandoway	231	116	122	188	126
PEGU DIVISION.						
4	Rangoon	894	714	836	758	827
5	Pegu	493	468	505	399	806
6	Tharrawaddy	799	447	498	485	342
7	Hanthawaddy	454	320	274	433	335
8	Insein	561	386	346	437	386
9	Prome	821	668	542	633	484
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.						
10	Bassein	560	458	352	611	398
11	Henzada	738	577	494	463	618
12	Myaungmya	895	383	351	430	483
13	Maubin	323	298	238	291	348
14	Pyapôn	450	437	289	341	462
TENASSERIM DIVISION.						
15	Thatôn	456	324	245	268	300
16	Amherst	610	437	561	611	495
17	Tavoy	457	225	287	243	293
18	Mergui	294	156	279	227	129
19	Toungoo	483	327	358	257	317
MAGWE DIVISION.						
20	Thayetmyo	622	265	562	361	220
21	Minbu	1,111	498	463	578	404
22	Magwe	378	335	367	454	362
23	Pakôkku	1,605	1,039	864	1,021	693
MANDALAY DIVISION.						
24	Mandalay	1,620	1,393	910	828	719
25	Kyauksè	591	287	278	405	245
26	Meiktila	766	605	383	496	514
27	Myingyan	934	421	393	677	438
28	Yamèthin	810	453	510	505	380
SAGAING DIVISION.						
29	Shwebo	901	790	714	845	737
30	Sagaing	893	663	569	554	517
31	Lower Chindwin	850	632	747	627	726
Total ...		22,330	15,109	14,158	15,209	13,984
Ratio of deaths per 1,000 in each month.		2·06	1·40	1·31	1·41	1·29

Burma during each month of the year 1930.

3							4	1
June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total deaths registered during the year.	No.
951	773	633	924	561	474	1,279	9,559	1
133	432	351	369	362	308	202	3,394	2
236	252	166	130	265	153	230	2,215	3
870	836	800	731	749	740	786	9,541	4
542	607	645	712	652	557	874	7,260	5
836	693	788	1,060	773	768	1,058	8,547	6
344	827	428	318	613	510	491	5,347	7
471	551	444	326	455	372	434	5,169	8
623	788	1,016	868	877	1,065	889	9,274	9
436	621	556	454	892	635	484	6,457	10
591	1,010	937	818	851	875	1,155	9,127	11
662	427	518	743	556	624	952	7,024	12
351	240	261	284	310	386	216	3,546	13
282	425	377	306	408	421	424	4,622	14
216	522	500	296	534	409	359	4,429	15
569	743	664	793	721	537	681	7,422	16
413	212	259	237	388	247	446	3,707	17
255	246	310	232	262	255	275	2,920	18
388	449	644	403	525	536	508	5,195	19
664	213	217	1,120	212	176	1,522	6,154	20
454	654	589	426	878	788	1,297	8,140	21
610	801	602	412	1,330	681	736	7,068	22
857	1,477	1,518	1,089	1,463	1,100	1,208	13,934	23
862	972	1,069	1,139	1,135	1,156	1,511	13,314	24
220	402	395	308	566	574	665	4,936	25
576	790	700	571	895	648	621	7,565	26
573	1,088	789	537	1,001	634	635	8,120	27
476	744	965	1,038	802	770	944	8,397	28
816	1,546	1,392	1,246	1,620	1,484	1,749	13,840	29
504	703	706	663	741	805	853	8,171	30
1,138	1,179	1,180	1,030	980	916	929	10,934	31
16,919	21,223	20,419	19,583	22,377	19,604	24,413	225,328	
1'56	1'96	1'89	1'81	2'07	1'81	2'26	20'82	

ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. IV.—Deaths registered according to Age

1.	2			3		4		5		6		
No.	Divisions and Districts.			Under 1 year.		1 year and under 5.		5 and under 10.		10 and under 15.		
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
ARAKAN DIVISION.												
1	Akyab	...	...	1,052	941	728	700	347	335	182	151	
2	Kyaukpyu	...	...	518	500	164	200	97	94	19	36	
3	Sandoway	...	...	482	412	133	117	55	70	39	23	
PEGU DIVISION.												
4	Rangoon	...	...	1,225	993	409	368	93	112	92	63	
5	Pegu	...	...	1,142	952	339	342	163	118	100	91	
6	Tharrawaddy	...	...	1,583	1,354	429	437	167	150	127	107	
7	Hanthawaddy	...	...	683	599	278	284	104	98	65	60	
8	Insein	...	...	724	616	284	322	103	119	61	53	
9	Prome	...	...	1,717	1,359	442	453	228	225	161	135	
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.												
10	Bassein	...	...	989	901	367	370	161	166	164	137	
11	Henzada	...	...	1,714	1,376	592	602	178	199	89	98	
12	Myaungmya	...	...	936	760	452	518	192	193	101	94	
13	Maubin	...	...	489	469	225	245	72	64	56	44	
14	Pyapôn	...	...	614	522	291	236	123	111	71	48	
TENASSERIM DIVISION.												
15	Thatôn	...	...	581	506	340	344	110	117	74	65	
16	Amherst	...	...	1,034	877	543	549	240	228	107	77	
17	Tavoy	...	...	448	340	273	284	95	85	56	47	
18	Mergui	...	...	410	310	244	232	76	85	35	38	
19	Toungoo	...	...	821	723	305	296	118	99	62	58	
MAGWE DIVISION												
20	Thayetmyo	...	...	1,003	876	394	421	151	167	69	76	
21	Minbu	...	...	1,004	856	508	528	225	221	118	128	
22	Magwe	...	...	1,083	916	358	332	135	157	135	100	
23	Pakôkku	...	...	1,649	1,599	1,313	1,413	434	428	193	173	
MANDALAY DIVISION.												
24	Mandalay	...	...	2,197	1,872	701	717	291	300	178	209	
25	Kyauksè	...	...	795	725	298	335	149	144	49	66	
26	Meiktila	...	...	1,269	1,093	500	569	123	146	77	75	
27	Myingyan	...	...	963	861	662	620	239	206	113	92	
28	Yamèthin	...	...	1,419	1,219	539	539	213	209	113	95	
SAGAING DIVISION.												
29	Shwebo	...	...	2,625	2,391	776	871	313	367	194	188	
30	Sagaing	...	...	1,287	1,062	524	517	183	181	102	80	
31	Lower Chindwin	...	...	1,450	1,312	898	978	353	347	177	178	
Total, Deaths				...	33,906	29,292	14,309	14,739	5,531	5,541	3,179	2,885
Total, Population				...	131,269	136,391	534,388	554,521	665,315	673,733	648,260	609,818
Total Ratio per 1,000 living				...	258·29	214·76	26·78	26·58	8·31	8·22	4·90	4·73

in the Districts of Burma during the year 1930. (Paragraph 9.)

7		8		9		10		11		12		1
15 and under 20.		20 and under 30.		30 and under 40.		40 and under 50.		50 and under 60.		60 and upwards.		No.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
209	242	430	586	457	407	435	326	435	293	717	586	1
50	54	98	161	105	122	146	105	143	96	349	337	2
38	49	55	94	54	82	51	59	77	64	138	123	3
163	143	773	426	942	410	729	316	567	240	886	591	4
111	112	405	356	412	321	346	246	306	236	688	474	5
206	152	347	327	343	336	363	291	337	298	635	558	6
73	78	242	246	304	240	237	210	260	188	622	476	7
92	63	230	234	261	231	256	180	236	165	553	386	8
228	157	429	388	441	418	364	336	313	311	617	552	9
174	163	318	283	284	281	257	206	241	204	409	382	10
151	125	287	343	307	367	319	287	321	279	755	738	11
132	127	396	349	397	296	328	242	307	201	556	447	12
82	77	150	155	120	140	149	132	139	110	304	324	13
92	88	238	236	247	212	252	170	199	143	402	327	14
72	91	173	204	183	189	186	147	167	150	409	321	15
141	127	291	359	313	312	285	245	257	216	690	531	16
60	50	141	164	183	183	183	141	164	154	375	281	17
56	46	133	125	146	127	151	110	101	88	238	169	18
94	100	276	237	291	226	264	178	197	173	366	311	19
108	102	196	266	246	211	217	226	222	237	468	498	20
144	175	298	385	365	360	349	329	321	327	691	808	21
143	133	239	305	240	253	185	192	247	240	789	886	22
172	196	365	561	440	487	430	387	493	526	1,177	1,498	23
250	208	620	557	615	520	498	417	546	426	1,014	1,178	24
56	63	139	211	170	196	137	155	202	165	440	441	25
84	101	249	325	210	237	235	178	221	212	788	873	26
118	145	244	306	317	338	254	214	281	315	799	1,033	27
131	173	323	314	297	289	251	201	316	284	719	753	28
215	180	448	498	396	439	310	356	398	371	1,149	1,355	29
114	107	268	303	321	311	261	228	303	231	845	943	30
191	218	321	397	301	375	285	305	289	312	953	1,294	31
3,950	3,845	9,122	9,701	9,708	8,916	8,713	7,115	8,606	7,255	19,541	19,474	
543,201	566,316	986,827	926,484	805,282	653,264	570,043	499,720	347,411	344,624	313,209	312,542	
7·27	6·79	9·24	10·47	12·06	13·65	15·28	14·24	24·77	21·05	62·39	62·31	

SUPPLEMENTARY ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. IV (a) giving the Details

No.	Divisions and Districts.	Not exceeding one month.						Total of columns 5 and 8.
		Male.			Female.			
		Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
ARAKAN DIVISION.								
1	Akyab	109	106	215	109	93	202	417
2	Kyaukpyu	40	41	81	52	43	95	176
3	Sandoway	59	63	122	48	57	105	227
PEGU DIVISION.								
4	Rangoon	333	133	466	225	94	319	785
5	Pegu	134	114	248	91	85	176	424
6	Tharrawaddy	115	177	292	98	175	273	565
7	Hanthawaddy	115	78	193	102	78	180	373
8	Insein	102	80	182	68	65	133	315
9	Prome	175	147	322	110	113	223	545
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.								
10	Bassein	102	115	217	90	111	201	418
11	Henzada	181	224	405	140	142	282	687
12	Myaungmya	183	97	280	130	74	204	484
13	Maubin	67	67	134	54	74	128	262
14	Pyapôn	138	83	221	101	70	171	392
TENASSERIM DIVISION.								
15	Thatôn	51	76	127	42	62	104	231
16	Amherst	131	113	244	99	108	207	451
17	Tavoy	71	71	142	60	62	122	264
18	Mergui	74	69	143	61	56	117	260
19	Toungoo	55	106	161	49	85	134	295
MAGWE DIVISION.								
20	Thayetmyo	81	103	184	53	88	141	325
21	Minbu	140	114	254	110	104	214	468
22	Magwe	163	185	348	130	159	289	637
23	Pakôkku	330	247	577	247	229	476	1,053
MANDALAY DIVISION.								
24	Mandalay	457	250	707	355	185	540	1,247
25	Kyauksè	157	123	280	133	74	207	487
26	Meiktila	135	90	225	106	91	197	422
27	Myingyan	109	108	217	89	98	187	404
28	Yamèthin	178	172	350	141	130	271	621
SAGAING DIVISION.								
29	Shwebo	330	333	663	256	286	542	1,205
30	Sagaing	183	197	380	148	140	288	668
31	Lower Chindwin	223	192	415	219	208	427	842
Total ...		4,721	4,074	8,795	3,716	3,439	7,155	15,950

of Deaths by Ages under One year during the year 1930. (Paragraph 9).

Over one month and not exceeding six months.			Over six months and not exceeding twelve months.			Total male, columns 5, 10 and 13.	Total female, columns 8, 11 and 14.	Total.	No.
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.				
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
587	480	1,067	250	259	509	1,052	941	1,993	1
338	325	663	99	80	179	518	500	1,018	2
288	236	524	72	71	143	482	412	894	3
574	483	1,062	185	186	371	1,225	993	2,218	4
736	638	1,374	158	138	296	1,142	952	2,094	5
972	842	1,814	319	239	558	1,583	1,354	2,937	6
383	306	689	107	113	220	683	599	1,282	7
401	363	764	141	120	261	724	616	1,340	8
1,022	815	1,837	373	321	694	1,717	1,359	3,076	9
566	520	1,086	206	180	386	989	901	1,890	10
963	807	1,770	346	287	633	1,714	1,376	3,090	11
516	426	942	140	130	270	936	760	1,696	12
255	232	487	100	109	209	489	469	958	13
294	264	558	99	87	186	614	522	1,136	14
295	259	554	159	143	302	581	506	1,087	15
508	416	924	282	254	536	1,034	877	1,911	16
244	168	412	62	50	112	448	340	788	17
197	159	356	70	34	104	410	310	720	18
511	451	962	149	138	287	821	723	1,544	19
632	555	1,187	187	180	367	1,003	876	1,879	20
550	424	974	200	218	418	1,004	856	1,860	21
521	429	950	214	198	412	1,083	916	1,999	22
720	728	1,448	352	395	747	1,649	1,599	3,248	23
1,133	954	2,087	357	378	735	2,197	1,872	4,069	24
386	396	782	129	122	251	795	725	1,520	25
862	703	1,565	182	193	375	1,269	1,093	2,362	26
482	445	927	264	229	493	963	861	1,824	27
844	708	1,552	225	240	465	1,419	1,219	2,638	28
1,513	1,410	2,923	449	439	888	2,625	2,391	5,016	29
718	591	1,309	189	183	372	1,287	1,062	2,349	30
725	606	1,331	310	279	589	1,450	1,312	2,762	31
18,736	16,144	34,880	6,375	5,993	12,368	33,906	29,292	63,198	

ANNUAL STATEMENT No. V.—Deaths registered according

1	2	3					
		Population (Census 1921).					
No.	Divisions and Districts.	Christians.	Mahome- dans.	Hindus.	Burmese or Buddhists.	Other classes.	Total.
ARAKAN DIVISION.							
1	Akyab ...	618	208,961	14,719	315,137	34,605	574,040
2	Kyaukpyu ...	136	4,479	634	178,451	16,173	199,873
3	Sandoway ...	956	5,251	376	100,878	4,568	112,029
PEGU DIVISION.							
4	Rangoon ...	25,310	62,070	125,626	114,319	18,180	345,505
5	Pegu ...	9,790	9,745	40,856	378,338	6,891	445,620
6	Tharrawaddy ...	8,074	5,421	9,179	467,558	2,197	492,429
7	Hanthawaddy ...	5,074	12,811	47,326	293,768	5,645	364,624
8	Insein ...	15,544	7,874	24,034	238,733	3,355	289,540
9	Prome ...	1,238	4,174	5,509	356,283	4,371	371,575
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.							
10	Bassein ...	32,630	9,994	14,947	428,546	3,356	489,473
11	Henzada ...	11,742	5,211	6,703	525,231	2,033	550,920
12	Myaungmya ...	21,198	11,451	9,533	324,315	4,054	370,551
13	Maubin ...	11,984	6,001	6,833	302,862	2,426	330,106
14	Pyapôn ...	9,054	5,640	16,431	254,072	3,797	288,994
TENASSERIM DIVISION.							
15	Thatôn ...	3,811	13,405	21,112	430,329	2,443	471,100
16	Amherst ...	7,074	26,678	25,415	355,175	3,568	417,910
17	Tavoy ...	2,645	2,873	3,319	145,146	2,803	156,786
18	Mergui ...	6,153	11,645	6,613	104,617	6,437	135,465
19	Toungoo ...	35,442	8,163	19,575	297,980	20,723	381,883
MAGWE DIVISION.							
20	Thayetmyo ...	465	1,994	1,946	239,726	11,275	255,406
21	Minbu ...	174	1,223	1,995	265,885	5,025	274,302
22	Magwe ...	1,153	3,521	7,243	410,548	787	423,252
23	Pakôkku ...	307	1,022	842	460,158	3,442	465,771
MANDALAY DIVISION.							
24	Mandalay ...	8,329	23,209	22,061	299,327	3,695	356,621
25	Kyauksè ...	592	5,740	1,028	135,082	235	142,677
26	Meiktila ...	772	4,283	2,644	281,618	580	289,897
27	Myingyan ...	342	1,156	1,724	438,374	412	442,008
28	Yamèthin ...	2,416	12,908	6,220	298,565	3,080	323,189
SAGAING DIVISION.							
29	Shwebo ...	2,008	7,603	2,525	367,216	664	380,016
30	Sagaing ...	948	2,811	1,956	321,016	177	326,908
31	Lower Chindwin ...	334	1,032	1,312	351,313	157	354,148
Total, Burma ...		226,313	488,349	450,236	9,480,566	177,154	10,822,618

to classes in the Districts of Burma during the year 1930.

4						5						1
Number of deaths registered.						Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.						No.
Chris- tians.	Maho- medans.	Hindus.	Burmese or Buddhists	Other classes.	Total.	Chris- tians.	Maho- medans.	Hindus.	Burmese or Buddhists	Other classes.	Total.	
9	3,448	92	5,563	447	9,559	14.56	16.50	6.25	17.65	12.92	16.65	1
6	164	4	2,927	293	3,394	44.12	36.62	6.31	16.40	18.12	16.98	2
21	65	1	2,056	72	2,215	21.97	12.38	2.66	20.38	15.76	19.77	3
547	1,418	3,302	4,159	115	9,541	21.61	22.85	26.28	36.38	6.33	27.61	4
140	142	420	6,246	312	7,260	14.30	14.57	10.28	16.51	45.28	16.29	5
184	95	155	7,999	114	8,547	22.79	17.52	16.89	17.11	51.89	17.36	6
53	143	443	4,364	344	5,347	10.45	11.16	9.36	14.86	60.94	14.66	7
281	127	392	4,187	182	5,169	18.08	16.13	16.31	17.54	54.25	17.85	8
10	87	254	8,839	84	9,274	8.08	20.84	46.11	24.81	19.22	24.96	9
263	192	282	5,682	38	6,457	8.06	19.21	18.87	13.26	11.32	13.19	10
196	104	138	8,629	60	9,127	16.69	19.96	20.59	16.43	29.51	16.57	11
238	136	158	6,322	170	7,024	11.23	11.88	16.57	19.49	41.93	18.96	12
64	66	58	3,311	47	3,546	5.34	11.00	8.49	10.93	19.37	10.74	13
121	90	187	3,940	284	4,622	13.36	15.96	11.38	15.51	74.80	15.99	14
32	142	187	3,957	111	4,429	8.40	10.59	8.86	9.20	45.44	9.40	15
91	490	467	6,312	62	7,422	12.86	18.36	18.37	17.77	17.38	17.76	16
43	66	65	3,363	170	3,707	16.26	22.97	19.58	23.17	60.65	23.64	17
133	294	152	2,220	121	2,920	21.62	25.25	22.99	21.22	18.80	21.56	18
344	144	209	4,354	144	5,195	9.71	17.64	10.68	14.61	6.95	13.60	19
8	66	47	5,929	104	6,154	17.20	33.10	24.15	24.73	9.22	24.09	20
3	15	28	7,981	113	8,140	17.24	12.26	14.04	30.02	22.49	29.68	21
3	40	45	6,948	32	7,068	2.60	11.36	6.21	16.92	40.66	16.70	22
1	11	2	13,915	5	13,934	3.26	10.76	2.38	30.24	1.45	29.92	23
195	866	839	11,259	155	13,314	23.41	37.31	38.03	37.61	41.95	37.33	24
11	163	25	4,719	18	4,936	18.58	28.40	24.32	34.93	76.60	34.60	25
10	93	36	7,409	17	7,565	12.95	21.71	13.62	26.31	29.31	26.10	26
1	22	17	8,068	12	8,120	2.92	19.03	9.86	18.40	29.13	18.37	27
45	352	150	7,760	90	8,397	18.63	27.27	24.12	25.99	29.22	25.98	28
78	273	77	13,383	29	13,840	38.84	35.91	30.50	36.44	43.67	36.42	29
1	85	49	8,031	5	8,171	1.05	30.24	25.05	25.02	28.25	24.99	30
6	21	17	10,879	11	10,934	17.96	20.35	12.96	30.97	70.06	30.87	31
3,138	9,420	8,298	200,711	3,761	225,328	13.87	19.29	18.43	21.17	21.23	20.82	

SUPPLEMENTARY ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. V-A.—Deaths registered according

1	2	3							
		Population (Census 1921).							
		Christians.		Mahomedans.		Hindus.		Burmese or Buddhists.	
No.	Divisions and Districts.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
ARAKAN DIVISION.									
1	Akyab ...	428	190	116,736	92,225	13,401	1,318	159,719	155,418
2	Kyaukpyu ...	65	71	2,580	1,899	609	25	84,901	93,550
3	Sandoway ...	488	468	2,749	2,502	331	45	49,415	51,463
PEGU DIVISION.									
4	Rangoon ...	14,215	11,095	49,610	12,460	102,798	22,828	59,517	54,802
5	Pegu ...	4,918	4,872	6,996	2,749	27,554	13,302	191,186	187,152
6	Tharrawaddy ...	3,970	4,104	3,736	1,685	7,422	1,757	229,477	238,081
7	Hanthawaddy ...	3,022	2,052	9,551	3,260	35,365	11,961	148,757	145,011
8	Insein ...	7,681	7,863	5,301	2,573	18,387	5,647	120,939	117,794
9	Prome ...	651	587	2,687	1,487	4,427	1,082	172,327	183,956
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.									
10	Bassein ...	16,207	16,423	7,082	2,912	13,151	1,796	213,811	214,735
11	Henzada ...	5,711	6,031	3,323	1,888	5,712	991	257,027	268,204
12	Myaungmya ...	10,645	10,553	8,990	2,461	8,544	989	165,260	159,055
13	Maubin ...	5,976	6,008	4,350	1,651	5,954	879	150,413	152,449
14	Pyapôn ...	4,925	4,129	4,843	797	12,804	3,627	131,225	122,847
TENASSERIM DIVISION.									
15	Thatôn ...	1,920	1,891	8,912	4,493	14,794	6,318	218,580	211,749
16	Amherst ...	3,596	3,478	16,261	10,417	19,468	5,947	181,489	173,686
17	Tavoy ...	1,371	1,274	1,844	1,029	2,953	366	72,612	72,534
18	Mergui ...	3,297	2,856	6,270	5,375	5,842	771	53,200	51,417
19	Toungoo ...	17,624	17,818	5,498	2,665	13,316	6,259	149,783	148,197
MAGWE DIVISION.									
20	Thayetmyo ...	261	204	1,177	817	1,405	541	116,712	123,014
21	Minbu ...	118	56	842	381	1,752	243	129,039	136,846
22	Magwe ...	746	407	2,748	773	6,669	574	200,865	209,683
23	Pakôkku ...	210	97	701	321	702	140	220,495	239,663
MANDALAY DIVISION.									
24	Mandalay ...	4,506	3,823	13,665	9,544	15,591	6,470	146,205	153,122
25	Kyauksè ...	292	300	2,896	2,844	821	207	66,277	68,805
26	Meiktila ...	532	240	2,369	1,914	2,005	639	132,184	149,434
27	Myingyan ...	202	140	833	323	1,399	325	210,540	227,834
28	Yanèthin ...	1,285	1,131	6,896	6,012	4,797	1,423	146,086	152,479
SAGAING DIVISION.									
29	Shwebo ...	1,015	993	3,915	3,688	1,912	613	172,142	195,074
30	Sagaing ...	446	502	1,563	1,248	1,382	574	151,524	169,492
31	Lower Chindwin ...	194	140	801	231	1,019	293	159,762	191,551
Total, Burma ...		116,517	109,796	305,725	182,624	352,286	97,950	4,661,469	4,819,097

to Sex in the four main classes in the Districts of Burma during the year 1930.

4								5								1
Number of deaths registered.								Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.								No.
Christians.		Mahomedans.		Hindus.		Burmese or Buddhists.		Christians.		Mahomedans.		Hindus.		Burmese or Buddhists.		
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
6	3	1,863	1,585	72	20	2,809	2,754	14.02	15.79	15.96	17.19	5.37	15.17	17.59	17.72	1
3	3	92	72	3	1	1,448	1,479	46.15	42.25	35.66	37.91	4.93	40.00	17.06	15.81	2
12	9	32	33	...	1	1,046	1,010	24.59	19.23	11.64	13.19	...	22.22	21.17	19.63	3
298	249	943	475	2,275	1,027	2,269	1,890	20.96	22.44	19.01	38.12	22.13	44.99	38.12	34.49	4
65	75	106	36	292	128	3,345	2,901	13.22	15.39	15.15	13.10	10.60	9.62	17.50	15.50	5
102	82	71	24	117	38	4,170	3,829	25.69	19.98	19.00	14.24	15.76	21.63	18.17	16.08	6
31	22	84	59	280	163	2,248	2,116	10.26	10.72	8.79	18.10	7.92	13.63	15.11	14.59	7
159	122	78	49	243	149	2,194	1,993	20.70	15.52	14.71	19.04	13.22	26.39	18.14	16.92	8
3	7	51	36	180	74	4,651	4,188	4.61	11.93	18.98	24.21	40.66	68.39	26.99	22.77	9
127	136	126	66	212	70	2,876	2,806	7.84	8.28	17.79	22.66	16.12	38.98	13.45	13.07	10
106	90	62	42	104	34	4,395	4,234	18.56	14.92	18.66	22.25	18.21	34.31	17.10	15.79	11
114	124	105	31	127	31	3,328	2,994	10.71	11.75	11.68	12.60	14.86	31.34	20.14	18.82	12
33	31	39	27	45	13	1,629	1,682	5.52	5.16	8.97	16.35	7.56	14.79	10.83	11.03	13
57	64	62	28	138	49	2,069	1,871	11.57	15.50	12.80	35.13	10.78	13.51	15.77	15.23	14
14	18	100	42	118	69	2,003	1,954	7.29	9.52	11.22	9.35	7.98	10.92	9.16	9.23	15
49	42	289	201	278	189	3,244	3,068	13.63	12.08	17.77	19.30	14.28	31.78	17.87	17.66	16
23	20	44	22	54	11	1,726	1,637	16.78	15.70	23.86	21.38	18.29	30.05	23.77	22.57	17
69	64	157	137	95	57	1,185	1,035	20.93	22.41	25.04	25.49	16.26	73.93	22.27	20.13	18
181	163	87	57	151	58	2,286	2,068	10.27	9.15	15.82	21.39	13.34	9.26	15.26	13.95	19
2	6	32	34	31	16	2,957	2,972	7.66	29.41	27.19	41.62	22.06	29.57	25.34	24.16	20
2	1	9	6	24	4	3,932	4,049	16.95	17.86	10.69	15.75	13.70	16.46	30.47	29.59	21
2	1	29	11	30	15	3,471	3,477	2.68	2.46	10.55	14.23	4.50	26.13	17.28	16.58	22
1	...	8	3	1	1	6,654	7,261	4.76	...	11.41	9.35	1.42	7.14	30.18	30.30	23
95	100	474	392	541	298	5,690	5,569	21.08	26.16	34.69	41.07	34.70	46.06	38.92	36.37	24
9	2	75	88	12	13	2,326	2,393	30.82	6.67	25.90	30.94	14.62	62.80	35.10	34.78	25
7	3	50	43	23	13	3,667	3,742	13.16	12.50	21.11	22.47	11.47	20.34	27.74	25.04	26
...	1	16	6	15	2	3,954	4,114	...	7.14	19.21	18.58	10.72	6.15	18.78	18.06	27
18	27	191	161	99	51	3,974	3,786	14.01	23.87	27.70	26.78	20.64	35.84	27.20	24.83	28
39	39	156	117	44	33	6,572	6,811	38.42	39.27	39.85	31.72	23.01	53.83	38.18	34.91	29
...	1	51	34	40	9	4,113	3,918	...	1.99	32.63	27.24	28.94	15.68	27.14	23.12	30
2	4	15	6	12	5	5,184	5,695	10.31	28.57	18.73	25.97	11.78	17.06	32.45	29.73	31
1,629	1,509	5,497	3,923	5,656	2,642	101,415	99,296	13.98	13.74	17.98	21.48	16.06	26.97	21.76	20.60	

ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. VI-A.—*Births and Deaths registered from*
(Paragraphs 9, 10, 14, 19,

1	2	3	4				5	6	7	8	9	10
No.	Divisions and Districts.	Population (Census 1921).	Births.			Birth rate.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory Diseases.
			Male.	Female.	Total.							
ARAKAN DIVISION.												
1	Akyab ...	535,148	6,689	6,105	12,794	23·91	27	311	...	6,653	184	393
2	Kyaukpyu ...	195,989	2,959	2,890	5,849	29·84	4	...	...	1,540	83	21
3	Sandoway ...	108,267	2,168	1,942	4,110	37·96	...	...	...	1,132	17	12
PEGU DIVISION.												
4	Pegu ...	419,355	5,238	4,812	10,050	23·97	38	3	10	1,603	22	33
5	Tharrawaddy ...	449,000	6,163	5,744	11,907	26·52	28	...	25	3,304	261	132
6	Hanthawaddy ...	340,935	4,356	4,030	8,386	24·60	25	3	7	1,441	102	69
7	Insein ...	254,031	3,604	3,320	6,924	27·26	27	...	6	1,269	107	32
8	Prome ...	322,246	7,286	6,452	13,738	42·63	...	...	19	4,482	104	18
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.												
9	Bassein ...	434,904	4,374	4,248	8,622	19·83	67	1	12	2,929	103	244
10	Henzada ...	512,412	6,736	6,216	12,952	25·28	1	17	6	2,449	201	100
11	Myaungmya ...	349,709	4,979	4,590	9,569	27·36	98	...	...	1,306	162	19
12	Ma-ubin ...	305,938	2,594	2,486	5,080	16·60	48	...	...	561	41	47
13	Pyapôn ...	271,661	3,651	3,457	7,108	26·16	82	1	2	1,221	120	38
TENASSERIM DIVISION.												
14	Thatôn ...	448,841	3,463	3,254	6,717	14·97	2	18	51	1,743	142	73
15	Amherst ...	350,022	7,624	7,213	14,837	42·39	...	37	...	1,354	288	238
16	Tavoy ...	129,306	3,423	3,167	6,590	50·96	...	...	...	1,830	144	101
17	Mergui ...	117,057	2,725	2,756	5,481	46·82	...	...	...	1,262	94	106
18	Toungoo ...	350,117	3,465	3,252	6,717	19·19	2	16	15	2,363	40	14
MAGWE DIVISION.												
19	Thayetmyo ...	233,419	3,810	3,733	7,543	32·32	1	...	13	3,166	88	36
20	Minbu ...	262,065	3,614	3,341	6,955	26·54	...	4	...	4,256	115	45
21	Magwe ...	393,995	4,537	4,490	9,027	22·91	3	...	1	1,912	90	28
22	Pakôkku ...	446,264	7,401	7,511	14,912	33·42	15	6	...	7,390	509	83
MANDALAY DIVISION.												
23	Mandalay ...	187,707	2,883	2,699	5,582	29·74	...	19	6	2,386	40	9
24	Kyauksè ...	136,570	2,477	2,281	4,758	34·84	3	14	10	1,929	30	17
25	Meiktila ...	281,029	5,251	5,042	10,293	36·63	5	1	110	1,542	177	46
26	Myingyan ...	415,983	4,694	4,791	9,485	22·80	57	174	23	1,309	188	22
27	Yamèthin ...	294,730	5,917	5,882	11,799	40·03	1	...	6	2,806	61	9
SAGAING DIVISION.												
28	Shwebo ...	366,669	7,099	6,979	14,078	38·39	...	3	42	7,560	226	149
29	Sagaing ...	310,696	4,988	4,794	9,782	31·48	...	82	50	1,889	110	4
30	Lower Chindwin ...	344,923	5,643	5,471	11,114	32·22	7	5	59	4,271	260	80
Total, Rural Districts, Burma.		9,568,988	139,811	132,948	272,759	28·50	541	715	473	78,858	4,109	2,218

different causes in the Rural Districts of Burma during the year 1930.
22, 26, 30, 34, 37 and 38.)

11						12	13	14											No.	
Injuries.						All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population.												
Suicide.		Wounding or accident.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.			From all causes.												
Male.	Female.							Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean of previous five years.			
2	3	75	30	3	113	1,280	8,961	0.05	0.58	...	12.43	0.34	0.73	0.21	2.39	16.74	19.30	1		
2	...	31	3	...	36	1,638	3,322	0.02	...	...	7.86	0.42	0.11	0.18	8.36	16.95	14.23	2		
3	1	40	1	...	45	953	2,159	...	...	...	10.46	0.16	0.11	0.42	8.80	19.94	23.25	3		
9	2	50	104	1	166	4,107	5,982	0.09	0.01	0.02	3.82	0.05	0.08	0.40	9.79	14.26	17.84	4		
11	4	81	175	2	273	3,424	7,447	0.06	...	0.06	7.36	0.58	0.29	0.61	7.63	16.59	16.06	5		
2	2	35	61	5	105	3,059	4,811	0.07	0.01	0.02	4.23	0.30	0.20	0.31	8.97	14.11	15.08	6		
3	...	36	73	10	122	2,601	4,164	0.11	...	0.02	5.00	0.42	0.13	0.48	10.24	16.39	17.09	7		
5	...	32	74	6	117	2,653	7,393	...	...	0.06	13.91	0.32	0.06	0.36	8.23	22.94	23.15	8		
10	3	20	21	6	60	1,613	5,029	0.15	...	0.03	6.73	0.24	0.56	0.14	3.71	11.56	14.86	9		
4	1	40	71	2	118	4,876	7,768	...	0.03	0.01	4.78	0.39	0.20	0.23	9.52	15.16	16.89	10		
...	3	37	57	1	98	4,538	6,221	0.28	...	...	3.73	0.46	0.05	0.28	12.98	17.79	13.75	11		
2	5	10	46	6	69	2,171	2,937	0.16	...	...	1.83	0.13	0.15	0.23	7.10	9.60	16.41	12		
...	1	45	59	2	107	2,500	4,071	0.30	...	0.01	4.49	0.44	0.14	0.39	9.20	14.99	14.34	13		
1	1	30	11	3	46	1,651	3,726	...	0.04	0.11	3.88	0.32	0.16	0.10	3.68	8.30	12.22	14		
4	3	74	54	3	138	3,705	5,760	...	0.11	...	3.87	0.82	0.68	0.39	10.59	16.46	15.16	15		
2	2	39	...	1	44	786	2,905	...	...	...	14.15	1.11	0.78	0.34	6.08	22.47	20.90	16		
1	2	44	7	3	57	781	2,300	...	...	...	10.78	0.80	0.91	0.49	6.67	19.65	17.08	17		
5	1	37	34	1	78	1,744	4,272	0.01	0.05	0.04	6.75	0.11	0.04	0.22	4.98	12.20	15.22	18		
2	1	20	17	2	42	2,082	5,428	...	...	0.06	13.56	0.38	0.15	0.18	8.92	23.25	21.22	19		
2	1	26	54	11	94	3,042	7,556	...	0.02	...	16.24	0.44	0.17	0.36	11.61	28.83	27.10	20		
...	6	13	58	8	85	3,865	5,984	0.01	...	...	4.85	0.23	0.07	0.22	9.81	15.19	15.79	21		
6	7	65	70	7	155	4,979	13,137	0.03	0.01	...	16.56	1.14	0.19	0.35	11.16	29.44	22.20	22		
3	1	19	26	6	55	2,503	5,018	...	0.10	0.03	12.71	0.21	0.05	0.29	13.33	26.73	22.16	23		
3	...	17	23	2	45	2,666	4,714	0.02	0.10	0.07	14.12	0.22	0.12	0.33	19.52	34.52	34.39	24		
4	4	43	74	17	142	5,252	7,275	0.02	...	0.39	5.49	0.63	0.16	0.51	18.69	25.89	18.40	25		
4	5	42	93	10	154	5,137	7,064	0.14	0.42	0.06	3.15	0.45	0.05	0.37	12.35	16.98	16.14	26		
...	1	45	67	7	120	4,350	7,353	...	...	0.02	9.52	0.21	0.03	0.41	14.76	24.95	20.16	27		
9	9	100	48	49	215	4,941	13,136	...	0.01	0.11	20.62	0.62	0.41	0.59	13.48	35.83	24.87	28		
6	2	57	103	4	172	5,127	7,434	...	0.26	0.16	6.08	0.35	0.01	0.55	16.50	23.93	21.97	29		
5	3	24	85	7	124	5,679	10,485	0.02	0.01	0.17	12.38	0.75	0.23	0.36	16.46	30.40	22.84	30		
110	74	1,227	1,599	185	3,195	93,703	183,812	0.06	0.07	0.05	8.24	0.43	0.23	0.33	9.79	19.21	18.35			

ANNUAL STATEMENT No. VI-B.—*Births and Deaths registered from*

1	2	3	4				5	6	7	8	9	10
No.	Divisions and Towns.	Population (Census 1921).	Births.			Birth rate.	Cholera	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory Diseases.
			Male.	Female.	Total.							
ARAKAN DIVISION.												
1	Akyab ...	36,569	336	311	647	17·69	...	...	...	72	15	124
2	Minbya ...	2,323	31	26	57	24·54	...	...	...	11	2	6
3	Kyaukpyu ...	3,884	60	48	108	27·81	...	...	...	18	3	4
4	Sandoway ...	3,762	61	61	122	32·43	...	...	...	23	2	3
PEGU DIVISION.												
5	Rangoon ...	345,505	4,002	3,972	7,974	23·08	22	15	38	354	727	2,676
6	Pegu ...	18,769	337	341	678	36·12	1	...	3	120	64	116
7	Nyaunglebin ...	7,496	146	141	287	38·29	...	...	10	49	9	47
8	Tharrawaddy ...	3,625	80	87	167	46·07	...	...	...	31	14	8
9	Thônzè ...	6,594	101	112	213	32·30	...	...	...	16	6	23
10	Zigôn ...	6,916	81	73	154	22·27	1	...	...	28	19	17
11	Letpadan ...	9,901	148	133	281	28·38	1	...	4	39	16	41
12	Gyobingauk ...	7,666	110	114	224	29·22	...	...	1	24	14	43
13	Minhla ...	3,829	32	32	64	16·71	...	...	...	22	7	12
14	Nattalin ...	4,898	66	72	138	28·17	...	...	8	29	...	2
15	Syriam ...	15,193	178	195	373	24·55	...	...	...	92	12	39
16	Thônghwa ...	8,496	107	120	227	26·72	...	...	...	41	13	16
17	Insein ...	14,308	176	148	324	22·64	...	1	5	55	28	65
18	Thamaing ...	4,109	69	40	109	26·53	...	...	...	40	8	29
19	Kamayut ...	6,483	86	59	145	22·35	...	...	...	118	15	10
20	Thingangyun ...	5,389	65	63	128	23·75	...	...	...	27	...	...
21	Kanbe ...	5,220	101	68	169	32·38	...	...	...	38	2	2
22	Prome ...	26,067	550	460	1,010	38·75	1	1	96	98	29	184
23	Shwedaung ...	9,108	132	130	262	28·77	2	...	26	19	8	39
24	Paungdè ...	14,154	131	116	247	17·45	...	...	24	42	13	128
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.												
25	Bassein ...	42,563	696	620	1,316	30·92	14	...	5	97	60	286
26	Ngathainggyaung ...	5,122	81	59	140	27·33	...	...	33	10	9	16
27	Kyônpyaw ...	6,884	88	87	175	25·42	...	...	...	8	2	26
28	Henzada ...	23,651	359	402	761	32·18	1	...	15	60	45	168
29	Myanaung ...	7,793	128	140	268	34·39	...	...	33	71	20	25
30	Kyangin ...	7,064	103	94	197	27·89	1	...	1	35	17	4
31	Myaungmya ...	6,280	121	127	248	39·49	4	...	...	25	22	78
32	Wakèma ...	8,447	162	139	301	35·63	10	...	...	64	26	39
33	Moulmeingyun ...	6,115	93	95	188	30·74	24	...	...	42	26	29
34	Maubin ...	6,812	120	115	235	34·50	3	...	...	13	12	40
35	Yandoon ...	9,344	135	129	264	28·25	1	...	...	30	21	30
36	Danubyu ...	8,012	99	76	175	21·84	...	...	...	8	18	25
37	Pyapôn ...	8,109	136	103	239	29·47	...	...	...	37	26	49
38	Kyaiklat ...	9,224	117	117	234	25·37	21	...	...	67	26	32
TENASSERIM DIVISION.												
39	Thatôn ...	15,091	257	257	514	34·06	...	...	1	119	65	90
40	Kyaikto ...	7,168	120	103	223	31·11	...	...	46	15	11	18
41	Moulmein ...	61,301	772	758	1,530	24·96	...	167	...	80	96	278
42	Kawkareik ...	6,587	161	135	296	44·94	...	1	...	89	3	32
43	Tavoy ...	27,480	459	483	942	34·28	...	...	...	312	21	62

different causes in the Towns of Burma during the year 1930. (Paras. .)

11						12	13	14										
Injuries.						All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population.										
Suicide.		Wounding or accident.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes.		
Males.	Females.					For the year.	Mean of previous five years.											
...	1	29	...	...	30	327	568	...	...	...	1'97	0'41	3'39	0'82	8'94	15'53	25'51	
...	...	2	...	...	2	9	30	...	...	...	4'74	0'86	2'58	0'86	3'87	12'91	28'58	
...	...	2	1	...	3	44	72	...	...	...	4'63	0'77	1'03	0'77	11'33	18'54	22'45	
...	...	1	...	...	1	27	56	...	...	...	6'11	0'53	0'80	0'27	7'18	14'89	20'63	
3	...	445	10	10	468	5,241	9,541	0'06	0'04	0'11	1'02	2'10	7'75	1'35	15'17	27'61	33'65	
...	...	377	2	1	380	342	1,026	0'05	...	0'16	6'39	3'41	6'18	20'25	18'22	54'66	48'72	
...	...	2	1	...	3	134	252	...	...	1'33	6'54	1'20	6'27	0'40	17'88	33'62	51'63	
...	...	14	...	...	14	58	125	...	...	...	8'55	3'86	2'21	3'86	16'00	34'48	33'16	
...	...	...	...	...	...	107	152	...	...	...	2'43	0'91	3'49	...	16'23	23'05	41'01	
1	...	6	3	...	10	106	181	0'14	...	...	4'05	2'75	2'46	1'45	15'33	26'17	39'36	
...	...	7	...	...	7	145	253	0'10	...	0'40	3'94	1'62	4'14	0'71	14'64	25'55	33'59	
...	...	5	...	1	6	151	239	...	...	0'13	3'13	1'83	5'61	0'78	19'70	31'18	49'28	
...	...	...	...	...	...	32	73	...	...	...	5'75	1'83	3'13	...	8'36	19'07	37'71	
1	...	1	1	...	3	35	77	...	...	1'63	5'92	...	0'41	0'61	7'15	15'72	30'22	
...	...	17	2	...	19	192	354	...	...	...	6'06	0'79	2'57	1'25	12'64	23'30	24'48	
...	...	4	...	1	5	107	182	...	...	...	4'83	1'53	1'88	0'59	12'59	21'42	28'54	
...	...	40	1	...	41	184	379	...	0'07	0'35	3'84	1'96	4'54	2'87	12'86	26'49	31'87	
...	...	4	...	...	4	120	201	...	...	...	9'73	1'95	7'06	0'97	29'20	48'92	...	
...	...	3	1	...	4	25	172	...	...	...	18'19	2'31	1'54	0'62	3'85	26'53	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	100	127	...	...	...	5'01	...	...	...	18'56	23'57	...	
1	...	2	...	...	3	81	126	...	...	...	7'28	0'38	0'38	0'57	15'52	24'14	...	
...	1	42	...	2	45	727	1,181	0'04	0'04	3'68	3'76	1'11	7'06	1'73	27'89	45'31	47'60	
...	...	...	...	...	...	165	259	0'22	...	2'85	2'09	0'88	4'28	...	18'12	28'44	30'70	
...	...	15	5	...	20	214	441	...	...	1'70	2'97	0'92	9'04	1'41	15'12	31'16	37'78	
...	1	28	...	...	29	673	1,164	0'33	...	0'12	2'28	1'41	6'72	0'68	15'81	27'35	39'55	
...	...	2	...	...	2	82	152	...	...	6'44	1'95	1'76	3'12	0'39	16'01	29'68	34'13	
...	1	2	...	...	3	73	112	...	...	...	1'16	0'29	3'78	0'44	10'60	16'27	27'89	
2	1	49	1	3	56	438	783	0'04	...	'63	2'54	1'90	7'10	2'37	48'52	33'11	39'16	
...	...	4	...	...	4	207	360	...	...	4'23	9'11	2'57	3'21	0'51	26'56	46'20	38'34	
...	...	2	...	...	2	156	216	0'14	...	0'14	4'95	2'41	0'57	0'28	22'08	30'58	36'92	
1	...	12	...	...	13	111	253	0'64	...	...	3'98	3'50	12'42	2'07	17'68	40'29	48'92	
...	...	6	...	2	8	125	272	1'18	...	...	7'58	3'08	4'62	0'95	14'80	32'20	43'17	
...	...	11	...	...	11	146	278	3'92	...	...	6'87	4'25	4'74	1'80	23'88	45'46	51'51	
...	...	5	...	...	5	139	212	0'44	...	...	1'91	1'76	5'87	0'73	20'41	31'12	35'53	
...	...	4	...	...	4	168	254	0'11	...	...	3'21	2'25	3'21	0'43	17'98	27'18	38'14	
...	...	3	...	...	3	89	143	...	...	...	1'00	2'25	3'12	0'37	11'11	17'85	22'17	
1	2	14	...	1	18	104	234	...	...	...	4'56	3'21	6'04	2'22	12'83	28'86	48'73	
1	...	18	1	...	20	151	317	2'28	...	...	7'26	2'82	3'47	2'17	16'37	34'37	39'25	
4	1	5	...	...	10	168	453	...	...	0'07	7'89	4'31	5'96	0'66	11'13	30'02	35'28	
...	...	9	...	...	9	151	250	...	...	6'42	2'09	1'53	2'51	1'26	21'07	34'88	44'81	
...	...	20	1	...	21	792	1,434	...	2'72	...	1'31	1'57	4'53	0'34	12'92	23'39	28'37	
...	1	1	...	...	2	101	228	...	0'15	...	13'51	0'46	4'86	0'30	15'33	34'61	46'67	
...	...	32	...	...	32	375	802	...	...	...	11'35	0'76	2'26	1'16	13'65	29'18	29'01	

ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. VI-B.—Births and Deaths registered

1	2	3	4				5	6	7	8	9	10
No.	Divisions and Towns.	Population (Census 1921).	Births.			Birth rate.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory Diseases.
			Male.	Female.	Total.							
TENASSERIM DIVISION —concl'd.												
44	Mergui ...	18,408	330	293	623	33·84	...	...	...	260	27	68
45	Toungoo ...	19,332	264	278	542	28·04	...	...	7	98	32	85
46	Shwegyin ...	5,758	88	97	185	32·13	...	...	12	56	21	25
47	Pyu ...	6,676	116	93	209	31·31	1	1	...	35	28	23
MAGWE DIVISION.												
48	Thayetmyo ...	10,768	180	186	366	33·99	...	...	31	27	21	57
49	Allanmyo ...	11,219	181	201	382	34·05	...	...	...	125	10	17
50	Minbu ...	5,403	121	126	247	45·72	...	...	...	42	4	22
51	Salin ...	6,834	75	104	179	26·19	...	...	...	158	5	35
52	Magwe ...	7,819	128	133	261	33·38	...	...	...	2	3	52
53	Taungdwingyi ...	6,306	143	131	274	43·45	...	...	...	28	16	89
54	Yenangyaung ...	9,515	183	171	354	37·20	...	...	35	66	11	56
55	Chauk ...	5,617	47	67	114	20·30	...	...	...	46	1	4
56	Pakôkku ...	19,507	365	441	806	41·32	...	...	...	109	27	173
MANDALAY DIVISION.												
57	Mandalay ...	148,917	3,951	3,366	7,317	49·13	5	12	958	707	363	1,322
58	Maymyo ...	16,558	351	355	706	42·64	...	1	...	67	49	106
59	Myitngè ...	3,439	96	59	155	45·07	...	...	...	16	20	11
60	Kyauksè ...	6,107	147	138	285	46·67	...	1	...	64	4	9
61	Meiktila ...	8,868	178	214	392	44·20	...	...	...	26	10	93
62	Myingyan ...	18,931	384	361	745	39·35	3	6	32	36	17	243
63	Nyaung-u ...	7,094	86	99	185	26·08	1	...	1	24	8	12
64	Yamèthin ...	8,869	149	154	303	34·16	1	...	...	58	6	61
65	Pyinmana ...	14,886	316	294	610	40·98	...	...	19	90	23	97
66	Pyawbwè ...	4,704	133	125	258	54·85	1	...	...	37	16	27
SAGAING DIVISION.												
67	Shwebo ...	10,605	306	324	630	59·41	...	...	1	117	8	91
68	Ye-u ...	2,742	90	74	164	59·81	...	...	...	25	4	29
69	Sagaing ...	11,858	304	237	541	45·62	...	...	12	66	5	22
70	Myinmu ...	4,354	81	88	169	38·81	...	...	8	25	1	45
71	Mônnya ...	9,225	185	166	351	38·05	1	...	24	94	10	132
Total of Towns, Burma		1,253,630	20,371	19,336	39,707	31·67	120	206	1,489	5,092	2,302	7,967
Total of Rural Districts, Burma.		9,568,988	139,811	132,948	272,759	28·50	541	715	473	78,858	4,109	2,218
GRAND TOTAL, BURMA		10,822,618	160,182	152,284	312,466	28·87	661	921	1,962	83,950	6,411	10,185

from different causes in the Towns of Burma during the year 1930.

11						12	13	14										
Injuries.						All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population.										
Suicide.		Wounding or accident.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes.		
Males.	Females.															For the year.	Mean of previous five years.	
1	1	17	...	...	19	246	620	...	...	...	14'12	1'47	3'69	1'03	13'36	33'68	34'41	
1	1	34	1	1	38	252	512	...	...	0'36	5'07	1'66	4'40	1'97	13'04	26'48	33'34	
...	1	1	1	1	4	79	197	...	...	2'08	9'73	3'65	4'34	0'69	13'72	34'21	35'81	
...	...	32	...	...	32	94	214	0'15	0'15	...	5'24	4'19	3'45	4'79	14'08	32'06	31'46	
...	...	22	...	...	22	207	365	...	...	2'88	2'51	1'95	5'29	2'04	19'22	33'90	37'59	
1	1	4	2	...	8	201	361	...	...	...	11'14	0'89	1'52	0'71	17'92	32'18	34'74	
...	...	9	1	...	10	112	190	...	...	...	7'77	0'74	4'07	1'85	20'73	35'17	42'72	
...	...	2	...	...	2	194	394	...	...	...	23'12	0'73	5'12	0'29	28'39	57'65	49'49	
...	...	9	1	...	10	187	254	...	...	...	0'26	0'38	6'65	1'28	23'92	32'48	42'51	
...	1	22	...	...	23	174	330	...	...	...	4'44	2'54	14'11	3'65	27'59	52'33	53'44	
2	1	2	2	...	7	168	343	...	...	3'68	6'94	1'16	5'89	0'74	17'66	36'05	46'94	
...	...	3	1	...	4	102	157	...	...	...	8'19	0'18	0'71	0'71	18'16	27'95	...	
...	...	4	...	...	4	484	797	...	...	...	5'59	1'38	8'87	0'21	24'81	40'86	49'47	
2	1	45	3	1	52	4,248	7,667	0'03	0'08	6'43	4'75	2'44	8'88	0'35	28'53	51'49	46'25	
2	1	9	...	...	12	272	507	...	0'06	...	4'05	2'96	6'40	0'72	16'43	30'62	28'71	
...	...	...	...	...	...	75	122	...	...	...	4'65	5'82	3'20	...	21'81	35'48	34'02	
...	...	1	...	...	1	143	222	...	0'16	...	10'48	0'65	1'47	0'16	23'42	36'35	49'94	
...	...	32	...	...	32	129	290	...	...	...	2'93	1'13	10'49	3'61	14'55	32'70	38'32	
...	...	13	1	...	14	514	865	0'16	0'32	1'69	1'90	0'90	12'84	0'74	27'15	45'69	44'84	
...	...	1	...	...	1	144	191	0'14	...	0'14	3'38	1'13	1'69	0'14	20'30	26'92	27'29	
1	...	4	1	...	6	114	246	0'11	...	...	6'54	0'68	6'88	0'68	12'85	27'74	28'01	
...	...	23	1	...	24	353	606	...	...	1'28	6'05	1'55	6'52	1'61	23'71	40'71	45'12	
...	...	2	2	...	4	107	192	0'21	...	...	7'87	3'40	5'74	0'85	22'75	40'82	51'23	
1	1	8	...	1	11	357	585	...	...	0'09	11'03	0'75	8'58	1'04	33'66	55'16	40'58	
...	...	2	...	...	2	59	119	...	...	...	9'12	1'46	10'58	0'73	21'52	43'40	39'10	
1	...	25	...	...	26	404	535	...	...	1'01	5'57	0'42	1'86	2'19	34'07	45'12	46'45	
1	...	9	...	...	10	113	202	...	...	1'84	5'74	0'23	10'34	2'30	25'95	46'39	35'51	
...	...	14	...	...	14	174	449	0'11	...	2'60	10'19	1'08	14'31	1'52	18'86	48'67	42'93	
28	18	1,594	47	25	1,712	22,628	41,516	0'10	0'16	1'19	4'06	1'84	6'36	1'37	18'05	33'12	37'11	
110	74	1,227	1,599	185	3,195	93,703	183,812	0'06	0'07	0'05	8'24	0'43	0'23	0'33	9'79	19'21	18'35	
138	92	2,821	1,646	210	4,907	116,331	225,328	0'06	0'09	0'18	7'76	0'59	0'94	0'45	10'75	20'82	20'51	

STATEMENT VI-B (a).—*Supplement to Annual Statement*

1	2	3	4										
No.	Divisions and Towns.	Population (Census 1921).	Fevers.										
			Malaria.		Enteric.		Typhus.		Relapsing Fever.		Cerebrospinal meningitis.		
			Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	
	ARAKAN DIVISION.												
1	Akyab ...	36,569	5	0·14	8	0·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Minbya ...	2,323	10	4·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Kyaukpyu ...	3,884	9	2·32	1	0·26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Sandoway ...	3,762	2	0·53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	PEGU DIVISION.												
5	Rangoon ...	345,505	132	0·38	74	0·21	...	...	...	...	5	0·01	
6	Pegu ...	18,769	39	2·08	1	0·05	...	...	...	...	3	0·16	
7	Nyaunglebin ...	7,496	11	1·47	1	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Tharrawaddy ...	3,625	2	0·55	1	0·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	Thônzè ...	6,594	12	1·82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	Zigôn ...	6,916	4	0·58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	Letpadan ...	9,901	25	2·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	Gyobingauk ...	7,666	23	3·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	Minhla ...	3,829	7	1·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	Nattalin ...	4,898	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	Syriam ...	15,193	3	0·20	2	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16	Thôngwa ...	8,496	41	4·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17	Insein ...	14,308	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18	Thamaing ...	4,109	2	0·49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19	Kamayut ...	6,483	3	0·46	1	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20	Thingangyun ...	5,389	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21	Kambe ...	5,220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22	Prome ...	26,067	35	1·34	4	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23	Shwedaung ...	9,108	11	1·21	4	0·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24	Paungdè ...	14,154	32	2·26	5	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	IRRAWADDY DIVISION.												
25	Bassein ...	42,563	43	1·01	16	0·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	
26	Ngathainggyaung ...	5,122	6	1·17	3	0·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	
27	Kyônpyaw ...	6,884	8	1·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
28	Henzada ...	23,651	23	0·97	3	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	
29	Myanaung ...	7,793	22	2·82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
30	Kyangin ...	7,064	34	4·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
31	Myaungmya ...	6,280	17	2·71	5	0·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	
32	Wakèma ...	8,447	53	6·27	6	0·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	
33	Moulmeingyun ...	6,115	32	5·23	2	0·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	
34	Maubin ...	6,812	1	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
35	Yandonn ...	9,344	8	0·86	4	0·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	
36	Danubyu ...	8,012	5	0·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
37	Pyapôn ...	8,109	20	2·47	6	0·74	...	...	...	...	1	0·12	
38	Kyaiklat ...	9,224	59	6·40	4	0·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	TENASSERIM DIVISION.												
39	Thatôn ...	15,091	11	0·73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
40	Kyaihto ...	7,168	4	0·56	4	0·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	
41	Moulmein ...	61,301	19	0·31	26	0·42	...	...	...	...	...	...	
42	Kawkareik ...	6,587	38	5·77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
43	Tavoy ...	27,480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

VI-B, 1930. (Paragraphs 9, 13, 17, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39 and 42.)

										5			
										Dysentery and Diarrhoea.			
Measles.		Acute Poliomyelitis.		Influenza.		Other fevers.		Total fevers.		Dysentery.		Diarrhoea.	
Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.
1	0·03	...	...	...	...	58	1·59	72	1·97	11	0·30	4	0·11
1	0·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	4·74	2	0·86	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2·06	18	4·63	1	0·26	2	0·51
...	...	...	...	...	...	21	5·58	23	6·11	2	0·53	...	...
1	...	...	...	13	0·04	129	0·37	354	1·02	320	0·93	407	1·18
...	...	...	...	4	0·21	73	3·89	120	6·39	37	1·97	27	1·44
...	...	...	...	2	0·27	35	4·67	49	6·54	2	0·27	7	0·93
...	...	...	...	...	...	28	7·72	31	8·55	9	2·48	5	1·38
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0·61	16	2·43	5	0·76	1	0·15
...	...	...	...	...	...	24	3·47	28	4·05	13	1·88	6	0·87
...	...	...	...	...	...	14	1·41	39	3·94	14	1·41	2	0·20
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·13	24	3·13	10	1·30	4	0·52
1	0·26	...	...	...	...	14	3·66	22	5·75	4	1·04	3	0·78
...	...	...	...	...	...	29	5·92	29	5·92	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	87	5·73	92	6·06	12	0·79	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	4·83	6	0·71	7	0·82
...	...	...	...	...	...	55	3·84	55	3·84	9	0·63	19	1·33
...	...	...	...	...	...	38	9·25	40	9·73	6	1·46	2	0·49
...	...	...	...	...	...	114	17·58	118	18·19	15	2·31	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	27	5·01	27	5·01	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	38	7·28	38	7·28	1	0·19	1	0·19
...	...	...	...	1	0·04	58	2·23	98	3·76	16	0·61	13	0·50
...	...	...	...	4	0·44	...	...	19	2·09	2	0·22	6	0·66
1	0·07	...	...	...	...	4	0·28	42	2·97	13	0·92	...	...
3	0·07	...	...	4	0·09	31	0·73	97	2·28	23	0·54	37	0·87
...	...	...	...	1	0·20	...	...	10	1·95	5	0·98	4	0·78
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1·16	1	0·15	1	0·15
3	0·13	...	...	2	0·08	29	1·23	60	2·54	27	1·14	18	0·76
5	0·64	...	...	...	...	44	5·65	71	9·11	9	1·15	11	1·41
...	...	...	...	1	0·14	...	...	35	4·95	16	2·27	1	0·14
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0·48	25	3·98	18	2·87	4	0·64
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0·59	64	7·58	18	2·13	8	0·95
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1·31	42	6·87	13	2·13	13	2·13
...	...	...	...	3	0·44	9	1·32	13	1·91	8	1·17	4	0·59
3	0·32	...	...	...	...	15	1·61	30	3·21	13	1·39	8	0·86
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0·37	8	1·00	10	1·25	8	1·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1·23	37	4·56	13	1·60	13	1·60
...	...	...	...	4	0·43	...	...	67	7·26	18	1·95	8	0·87
1	0·07	...	...	...	...	107	7·09	119	7·89	21	1·39	44	2·92
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	0·98	15	2·09	3	0·42	8	1·12
...	...	...	...	1	0·02	34	0·55	80	1·31	45	0·73	51	0·83
...	...	...	...	1	0·15	50	7·59	89	13·51	1	0·15	2	0·30
...	...	...	...	...	...	312	11·35	312	11·35	19	0·69	2	0·07

STATEMENT VI-B (a).—*Supplement to*

1	2	3	4									
No.	Divisions and Towns.	Population (Census 1921).	Fevers.									
			Malaria.		Enteric.		Typhus.		Relapsing Fever,		Cerebrospinal meningitis.	
			Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.
	TENASSERIM DIVISION —concl'd.											
44	Mergui ...	18,408	6	0·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	Toungoo ...	19,332	89	4·60	5	0·26	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	Shwegyin ...	5,758	47	8·16	9	1·56	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	Pyu ...	6,676	34	5·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	MAGWE DIVISION.											
48	Thayetmyo ...	10,768	24	2·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·09
49	Allanmyo ...	11,219	29	2·58	1	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Minbu ...	5,403	37	6·85	3	0·56	...	...	...	...	1	0·19
51	Salin ...	6,834	126	18·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	Magwe ...	7,819	1	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	Taungdwingyi ...	6,306	13	2·06	10	1·59	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	Yenangyaung ...	9,515	4	0·42	3	0·32	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	Chauk ...	5,617	2	0·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	Pakôkku ...	19,507	95	4·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	MANDALAY DIVISION.											
57	Mandalay ...	148,917	528	3·55	144	0·97	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	Maymyo ...	16,558	37	2·23	6	0·36	...	...	...	...	1	0·06
59	Myitngè ...	3,439	6	1·74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Kyauksè ...	6,107	64	10·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	Meiktila ...	8,868	16	1·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·11
62	Myingyan ...	18,931	20	1·06	1	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	Nyaung-u ...	7,094	20	2·82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	Yamèthin ...	8,869	38	4·28	1	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	Pyinmana ...	14,886	43	2·89	5	0·34	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	Pyawbwè ...	4,704	37	7·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	SAGAING DIVISION.											
67	Shwebo ...	10,605	45	4·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68	Ye-u ...	2,742	1	0·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69	Sagaing ...	11,858	18	1·52	1	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	Myinmu ...	4,354	25	5·74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	Mônýwa ...	9,225	35	3·79	3	0·33	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of Towns, Burma	1,253,630	2,251	1·80	373	0·30	...	...	...	...	13	0·01

Annual Statement VI-B, 1930—contd.

										5			
										Dysentery and Diarrhœa.			
Measles.		Acute Poliomyelitis.		Influenza.		Other fevers.		Total fevers.		Dysentery.		Diarrhœa.	
Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.
3	0·16	...	...	...	...	251	13·64	260	14·12	25	1·36	2	0·11
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0·21	98	5·07	28	1·45	4	0·21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	9·73	17	2·95	4	0·69
...	...	...	...	1	0·15	...	...	35	5·24	12	1·80	16	2·40
...	...	...	...	1	0·09	1	0·09	27	2·51	13	1·21	8	0·74
...	...	...	...	5	0·45	90	8·02	125	11·14	9	0·80	1	0·09
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·19	42	7·77	4	0·74	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	32	4·68	158	23·12	4	0·59	1	0·15
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·13	2	0·26	...	...	3	0·38
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0·79	28	4·44	4	0·63	12	1·90
...	...	...	...	...	...	59	6·20	66	6·94	4	0·42	7	0·74
...	...	...	...	...	...	44	7·83	46	8·19	...	...	1	0·18
1	0·05	...	...	8	0·41	5	0·26	109	5·59	12	0·62	15	0·77
2	0·01	...	...	17	0·11	16	0·11	707	4·75	169	1·13	194	1·30
...	...	...	...	2	0·12	21	1·27	67	4·05	8	0·48	41	2·48
...	...	...	...	7	2·04	3	0·87	16	4·65	3	0·87	17	4·94
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	10·48	1	0·16	3	0·49
...	...	...	...	8	0·90	1	0·11	26	2·93	6	0·68	4	0·45
...	...	...	...	...	...	15	0·79	36	1·90	11	0·58	6	0·32
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0·56	24	3·38	2	0·28	6	0·85
...	...	...	...	...	...	19	2·14	58	6·54	3	0·34	3	0·34
...	...	...	...	...	...	42	2·82	90	6·05	11	0·74	12	0·81
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	7·87	6	1·28	10	2·13
...	...	...	...	...	...	72	6·79	117	11·03	2	0·19	6	0·57
...	...	...	...	1	0·36	23	8·39	25	9·12	4	1·46	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	47	3·96	66	5·57	5	0·42	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	5·74	...	...	1	0·23
1	0·11	...	...	2	0·22	53	5·75	94	10·19	6	0·65	4	0·43
27	0·02	...	...	93	0·07	2,335	1·86	5,092	4·06	1,160	0·93	1,142	0·91

STATEMENT VI-B (a).—*Supplement to Annual*

1	2	3	6						7	
No.	Divisions and Towns.	Population (Census 1921).	Respiratory diseases.						Diphtheria.	
			Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Pneumonia.		Diseases of the Respiratory System.		Death.	Ratio.
			Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.		
ARAKAN DIVISION.										
1	Akyab ...	36,569	30	0·82	80	2·19	14	0·38	...	...
2	Minbya ...	2,323	...	...	...	...	6	2·58	...	...
3	Kyaukpyu ...	3,884	1	0·26	2	0·51	1	0·26	...	...
4	Sandoway ...	3,762	2	0·53	1	0·27	...	...	...	...
PEGU DIVISION.										
5	Rangoon ...	345,505	709	2·05	1,281	3·71	686	1·99	8	0·02
6	Pegu ...	18,769	43	2·29	25	1·33	48	2·56	...	...
7	Nyaunglebin ...	7,496	3	0·40	16	2·13	28	3·74	...	...
8	Tharrawaddy ...	3,625	5	1·38	3	0·83	...	...	...	...
9	Thônzè ...	6,594	3	0·45	8	1·21	12	1·82	...	...
10	Zigôn ...	6,916	1	0·14	6	0·87	10	1·45	...	...
11	Letpadan ...	9,901	16	1·62	23	2·32	2	0·20	...	...
12	Gyobingauk ...	7,666	8	1·04	18	2·35	17	2·22	...	...
13	Minhla ...	3,829	5	1·31	5	1·31	2	0·52	...	...
14	Nattalin ...	4,898	...	...	1	0·20	1	0·20	...	...
15	Syriam ...	15,193	10	0·66	11	0·72	18	1·18	...	...
16	Thôngwa ...	8,496	2	0·24	6	0·71	8	0·94	...	...
17	Insein ...	14,308	8	0·56	28	1·96	29	2·03	...	...
18	Thamaing ...	4,109	19	4·62	5	1·22	5	1·22	...	...
19	Kamayut ...	6,483	4	0·62	2	0·31	4	0·62	...	...
20	Thingangyun ...	5,389	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Kanbe ...	5,220	...	...	2	0·38	...	...	...	...
22	Prome ...	26,067	59	2·26	97	3·72	28	1·07	1	0·04
23	Shwedaung ...	9,108	12	1·32	27	2·96	...	...	...	...
24	Paungdè ...	14,154	30	2·12	49	3·46	49	3·46	...	...
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.										
25	Bassein ...	42,563	95	2·23	62	1·46	129	3·03	3	0·07
26	Ngathainggyaung ...	5,122	4	0·78	11	2·15	1	0·20	...	...
27	Kyônpyaw ...	6,884	...	...	3	0·44	23	3·34	...	...
28	Henzada ...	23,651	40	1·69	78	3·30	50	2·11	...	...
29	Myanaung ...	7,793	6	0·77	4	0·51	15	1·92	...	...
30	Kyangin ...	7,064	...	...	4	0·57	...	...	...	...
31	Myaungmya ...	6,280	30	4·78	33	5·25	15	2·39	1	0·16
32	Wakèma ...	8,447	9	1·07	24	2·84	6	0·71	...	...
33	Moulmeingyun ...	6,115	7	1·14	21	3·43	1	0·16	1	0·16
34	Maubin ...	6,812	14	2·06	12	1·76	14	2·06	...	...
35	Yandoon ...	9,344	12	1·28	7	0·75	11	1·18	...	...
36	Danubyu ...	8,012	5	0·62	18	2·25	2	0·25	...	...
37	Pyapôn ...	8,109	14	1·73	28	3·45	7	0·86	...	...
38	Kyaiklat ...	9,224	11	1·19	17	1·84	4	0·43	...	...
TENASSERIM DIVISION.										
39	Thatôn ...	15,091	40	2·65	33	2·19	17	1·13	...	...
40	Kyaikto ...	7,168	9	1·26	8	1·12	1	0·14	...	...
41	Moulmein ...	61,301	105	1·71	82	1·34	91	1·48	4	0·07
42	Kawkareik ...	6,587	11	1·67	21	3·19	...	...	...	...
43	Tavoy ...	27,480	...	...	...	...	62	2·26	...	...

Statement VI-B, 1930--contd.

8		9		10		11		12	13			14	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases.		Beri-beri including epidemic Dropsy.		Leprosy.		Cancer.		Deaths from Childbirth.	Deaths under one year.			Infant Mortality Rate.	No.
Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.		Male.	Female.	Total.		
..	...	12	0.33	...	...	3	0.08	14	71	67	138	213.29	1
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	6	105.26	2
1	0.26	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	5	20	185.19	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	17	22	180.33	4
52	0.15	73	0.21	45	0.13	35	0.10	16	1,225	993	2,218	278.15	5
2	0.11	...	...	4	0.21	3	0.16	12	86	66	152	224.19	6
...	...	...	...	1	0.13	...	...	5	30	33	63	219.51	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	13	15	28	167.66	8
2	0.30	...	...	2	0.30	...	...	2	18	13	31	145.54	9
3	0.43	...	...	3	0.43	...	...	2	21	15	36	233.77	10
...	...	...	...	1	0.10	1	0.10	5	34	26	60	213.52	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	43	27	70	312.50	12
1	0.26	...	...	1	0.26	...	...	...	4	3	7	109.38	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	10	4	14	101.45	14
...	...	6	0.39	...	...	4	0.26	2	24	33	57	152.82	15
...	...	...	...	1	0.12	1	0.12	3	14	13	27	118.94	16
1	0.07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	48	97	299.38	17
10	2.43	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	23	11	34	311.93	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	27	22	49	337.93	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	19	32	250.00	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	24	13	37	218.93	21
2	0.08	9	0.35	...	...	1	0.04	13	177	126	303	300.00	22
1	0.11	...	...	1	0.11	...	...	6	30	35	65	248.09	23
...	...	10	0.71	1	0.07	1	0.07	1	45	47	92	372.47	24
16	0.38	15	0.35	8	0.19	3	0.07	6	198	152	350	265.96	25
2	0.39	...	...	1	0.20	1	0.20	3	23	15	38	271.43	26
1	0.15	...	...	1	0.15	...	...	...	13	16	29	165.71	27
1	0.04	...	...	8	0.34	...	...	12	122	98	220	289.09	28
5	0.64	...	...	2	0.26	...	...	4	57	34	91	339.55	29
...	...	2	0.28	...	...	...	...	4	31	23	54	274.11	30
1	0.16	...	...	2	0.32	...	...	4	32	27	59	237.90	31
5	0.59	...	...	...	...	3	0.36	3	34	18	52	172.76	32
...	...	1	0.16	...	...	1	0.16	3	27	30	57	303.19	33
...	...	2	0.29	2	0.29	...	...	3	36	33	69	293.62	34
...	...	8	0.86	2	0.21	3	0.32	2	32	34	66	250.00	35
7	0.87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	20	41	234.29	36
...	...	3	0.37	...	...	1	0.12	7	15	22	37	154.81	37
4	0.43	...	...	1	0.11	...	...	8	27	21	48	203.13	38
...	...	...	...	1	0.07	1	0.07	4	44	41	85	165.37	39
7	0.98	...	...	1	0.14	2	0.28	3	35	12	47	210.76	40
23	0.38	2	0.03	16	0.26	9	0.15	25	134	131	265	173.20	41
3	0.46	1	0.15	...	...	4	0.61	2	66	41	107	361.49	42
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	96	58	154	163.48	43

STATEMENT VI-B (a).—*Supplement*

1	2	3	6						7		
No.	Divisions and Towns.	Population (Census 1921).	Respiratory diseases.						Diphtheria.		
			Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Pneumonia.		Diseases of the Respiratory System.		Death.	Ratio.	
			Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.			
TENASSERIM DIVISION —concl'd.											
44	Mergui ...	18,408	5	0·27	4	0·22	59	3·21	...	...	
45	Toungoo ...	19,332	24	1·24	46	2·38	15	0·78	...	...	
46	Shwegyin ...	5,758	3	0·52	18	3·13	4	0·69	...	...	
47	Pyu ...	6,676	5	0·75	3	0·45	15	2·25	...	...	
MAGWE DIVISION											
48	Thayetmyo ...	10,768	8	0·74	37	3·44	12	1·11	...	...	
49	Allanmyo ...	11,219	...	...	15	1·34	2	0·18	...	...	
50	Minbu ...	5,403	1	0·19	17	3·15	4	0·74	...	...	
51	Salin ...	6,834	3	0·44	13	1·90	19	2·78	...	...	
52	Magwe ...	7,819	7	0·90	38	4·86	7	0·90	...	...	
53	Taungdwingyi ...	6,306	9	1·43	45	7·14	35	5·55	...	...	
54	Yenangyaung ...	9,515	12	1·26	25	2·63	19	2·00	...	...	
55	Chauk ...	5,617	...	...	3	0·53	1	0·18	...	...	
56	Pakôkku ...	19,507	3	0·15	111	5·69	59	3·02	...	...	
MANDALAY DIVISION.											
57	Mandalay ...	148,917	274	1·84	525	3·53	523	3·51	4	0·03	
58	Maymyo ...	16,558	22	1·33	43	2·60	41	2·48	2	0·12	
59	Myitngè ...	3,439	3	0·87	4	1·16	4	1·16	...	...	
60	Kyauksè ...	6,107	2	0·33	6	0·98	1	0·16	...	...	
61	Meiktila ...	8,868	21	2·37	46	5·19	26	2·93	...	...	
62	Myingyan ...	18,931	19	1·00	27	1·43	197	10·41	...	...	
63	Nyaung-u ...	7,094	3	0·42	4	0·56	5	0·70	...	...	
64	Yamèthin ...	8,869	14	1·58	41	4·62	6	0·68	...	...	
65	Pyinmana ...	14,886	26	1·75	49	3·29	22	1·48	...	...	
66	Pyawbwè ...	4,704	4	0·85	22	4·68	1	0·21	...	...	
SAGAING DIVISION.											
67	Shwebo ...	10,605	39	3·68	25	2·36	27	2·55	...	...	
68	Ye-u ...	2,742	...	...	4	1·46	25	9·12	...	...	
69	Sagaing ...	11,858	...	...	7	0·59	15	1·26	...	...	
70	Myinmu ...	4,354	2	0·46	7	1·61	36	8·27	...	...	
71	Mônýwa ...	9,225	13	1·41	17	1·84	102	11·06	...	...	
Total of Towns, Burma			1,253,630	1,904	1·52	3,364	2·68	2,699	2·15	24	0·02

to Annual Statement VI-B, 1930—concl'd.

8		9		10		11		12	13			14	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases.		Beri-beri including Epidemic Dropsy.		Leprosy.		Cancer.		Deaths from Childbirth.	Deaths under one year.			Infant Mortality Rate.	No.
Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.		Male.	Female.	Total.		
...	...	18	0.98	...	...	1	0.05	11	101	63	164	263.24	44
4	0.21	2	0.10	1	0.05	3	0.16	10	31	32	63	116.24	45
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	24	19	43	232.43	46
1	0.15	...	...	...	...	1	0.15	5	25	22	47	224.88	47
1	0.09	...	...	5	0.46	1	0.09	5	43	38	81	221.31	48
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	53	62	115	301.05	49
7	1.30	...	...	1	0.19	...	...	...	31	31	62	251.01	50
...	...	...	...	1	0.15	...	...	2	32	48	80	446.93	51
4	0.51	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	63	42	105	402.30	52
13	2.06	...	...	2	0.32	...	...	2	91	71	162	591.24	53
28	2.94	...	...	3	0.32	...	...	3	55	52	107	302.26	54
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	20	17	37	324.56	55
26	1.33	3	0.15	7	0.36	...	...	4	108	109	217	269.23	56
38	0.26	15	0.10	67	0.45	12	0.08	71	1,331	1,122	2,453	335.25	57
6	0.36	2	0.12	1	0.06	4	0.24	4	87	74	161	228.05	58
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	34	17	51	329.03	59
1	0.16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	46	91	319.30	60
6	0.68	...	...	...	...	1	0.11	7	63	50	113	288.27	61
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0.11	16	179	149	328	440.27	62
15	2.11	...	...	1	0.14	1	0.14	3	16	14	30	162.16	63
...	...	...	...	1	0.11	2	0.23	4	43	49	92	303.63	64
2	0.13	1	0.07	3	0.20	4	0.27	3	104	64	168	275.41	65
...	...	...	...	3	0.64	...	...	...	53	35	88	341.09	66
...	...	...	...	1	0.09	2	0.19	1	104	99	203	322.22	67
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	28	21	49	298.78	68
...	...	...	...	1	0.08	...	...	2	87	59	146	269.87	69
...	...	1	0.23	4	0.92	...	...	3	38	33	71	420.12	70
...	...	...	...	3	0.33	...	...	11	68	57	125	356.13	71
302	0.24	186	0.15	210	0.17	111	0.09	379	6,004	4,975	10,979	276.50	

ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. VII.—Deaths registered from Cholera in the

1	2	3		4							
No.	Divisions and Districts	Circles of Registration.		Village-tracts.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from cholera were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from cholera were reported.						
ARAKAN DIVISION.											
1	Akyab ...	11	5	871	7	23	...	1	3	...	...
2	Kyaukpyu ...	6	1	355	1	4	...	...	...	...	...
3	Sandoway ...	6	...	178	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PEGU DIVISION.											
4	Rangoon ...	1	1	1	1	5	2	1	...	6	4
5	Pegu ...	19	4	456	9	27	8	3	...	...	...
6	Tharrawaddy ...	16	5	556	12	22	6	...	...	1	1
7	Hanthawaddy ...	9	5	470	15	9	9	3	...	2	1
8	Insein ...	9	3	376	17	3	13	2	...	5	4
9	Prome ...	14	2	446	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.											
10	Bassein ...	15	7	691	38	...	8	28	29	16	...
11	Henzada ...	9	3	596	3	...	...	...	...	2	...
12	Myaungmya ...	9	8	591	59	48	28	39	12	3	4
13	Maubin ...	7	6	314	27	22	13	4	10	1	1
14	Pyapôn ...	6	4	346	36	11	50	18	4	19	1
TENASSERIM DIVISION.											
15	Thatôn ...	13	2	387	2	...	1	...	...	...	1
16	Amherst ...	10	...	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Tavoy ...	6	...	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Mergui ...	6	...	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Toungoo ...	15	2	563	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
MAGWE DIVISION.											
20	Thayetmyo ...	8	1	643	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
21	Minbu ...	10	...	353	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Magwe ...	10	3	468	3	...	...	...	...	1	2
23	Pakôkku ...	9	4	743	7	...	...	2	...	1	5
MANDALAY DIVISION.											
24	Mandalay ...	10	1	336	1	...	...	...	...	2	2
25	Kyauksè ...	5	2	278	2	1	...	...	...	...	1
26	Meiktila ...	5	1	401	2	4	1	...	...	...	...
27	Myingyan ...	9	5	197	27	1	...	...	57	1	1
28	Yamèthin ...	12	3	359	3	1	..	...	...	...	2
SAGAING DIVISION.											
29	Shwebo ...	10	...	622	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Sagaing ...	8	...	283	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Lower Chindwin ...	8	2	374	2	6	...	...	...	...	1
	Total, Burma ...	291	80	12,932	279	187	139	102	115	60	35

Districts of Burma during each month of the year 1930. (Paragraphs 19 and 21.)

5						6			7			8	1
July,	August.	September.	October.	November.	December	Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	No.
						Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	16	11	27	0·05	0·04	0·05	1·33	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	0·03	0·01	0·02	0·66	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	3
...	2	...	1	...	1	21	1	22	0·09	0·01	0·06	0·25	4
1	...	...	...	...	...	27	12	39	0·11	0·06	0·09	0·27	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	19	11	30	0·08	0·04	0·06	0·53	6
...	...	1	...	...	...	15	10	25	0·07	0·06	0·07	0·23	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	21	6	27	0·14	0·04	0·09	0·30	8
...	...	...	...	...	..	2	1	3	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·65	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	48	33	81	0·19	0·14	0·17	0·73	10
...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	3	0·01	...	0·01	0·70	11
...	2	...	...	...	...	81	55	136	0·41	0·32	0·37	0·53	12
1	...	...	...	...	...	25	27	52	0·15	0·17	0·16	1·19	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	78	25	103	0·50	0·19	0·36	0·86	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	0·22	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·33	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·28	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	0·01	...	...	0·36	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·72	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	0·01	...	0·01	0·53	22
4	1	2	...	...	...	13	2	15	0·06	0·01	0·03	0·40	23
...	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	5	0·01	0·02	0·01	0·53	24
1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	0·03	0·01	0·02	0·93	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	0·03	0·01	0·02	0·57	26
...	...	1	...	...	...	32	29	61	0·15	0·13	0·14	0·28	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·39	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·79	30
1	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	8	0·02	0·02	0·02	0·29	31
10	5	5	1	1	1	423	238	661	0·08	0·05	0·06	0·51	

ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. VIII.—Deaths registered from Small-pox in the

1	2	3		4		5						
No.	Divisions and Districts.	Circles of Registration		Village-tracts.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from small-pox were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from small-pox were reported.							
	ARAKAN DIVISION.											
1	Akyab ...	11	6	871	121	41	15	45	30	42	36	38
2	Kyaukpyu ...	6	...	355	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Sandoway ...	6	...	178	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	PEGU DIVISION.											
4	Rangoon ...	1	1	1	1	3	3	4	...	1	4	...
5	Pegu ...	19	1	456	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
6	Tharrawaddy ...	16	...	556	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Hanthawaddy ...	9	1	470	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
8	Insein ...	9	1	376	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
9	Prome ...	14	1	446	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IRRAWADDY DIVISION.											
10	Bassein ...	15	1	691	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Henzada ...	9	3	596	17	1	2	7	2	...	2	2
12	Myaungmya ...	9	...	591	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Maubin ...	7	...	314	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Pyapôn ...	6	1	346	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TENASSERIM DIVISION.											
15	Thatôn ...	13	2	387	7	6	6	3	...	1	...	1
16	Amherst ...	10	8	350	27	15	38	53	25	27	16	13
17	Tavoy ...	6	...	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Mergui ...	6	...	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Toungoo ...	15	4	563	16	...	3	...	1	6	5	2
	MAGWE DIVISION.											
20	Thayetmyo ...	8	...	643	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Minbu ...	10	3	353	4	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
22	Magwe ...	10	...	468	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Pakôkku ...	9	2	743	3	...	...	1	1	1	3	...
	MANDALAY DIVISION.											
24	Mandalay ...	10	4	336	21	...	...	1	4	9	7	2
25	Kyauksè ...	5	4	278	15	1	...	...	1	7	2	2
26	Meiktila ...	5	1	401	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
27	Myingyan ...	9	8	197	43	2	13	5	20	7	7	76
28	Yamèthin ...	12	...	359	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	SAGAING DIVISION.											
29	Shwebo ...	10	2	622	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
30	Sagaing ...	8	5	283	40	3	2	10	20	17	14	8
31	Lower Chindwin ...	8	2	374	2	1	3	...	...	1	...	...
	Total, Burma ..	291	61	12,932	329	73	85	130	110	120	99	146

Districts of Burma during each month of the year 1930 (Paragraphs 19 and 25.)

August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	6			7		8			9	1
					Total.			Number of these deaths among children.		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	No.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Under 1 year.	One and under 10 years.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
19	14	...	6	25	175	136	311	9	32	0·57	0·51	0·54	0·42	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	3
...	...	...	...	...	7	8	15	1	3	0·03	0·07	0·04	0·73	4
...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	0·01	0·01	0·31	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	6
...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	1	1	...	0·01	0·01	0·11	7
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0·01	...	...	0·16	8
...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	0·01	...	0·26	9
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	10
...	1	...	...	...	9	8	17	...	...	0·03	0·03	0·03	0·07	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	13
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	0·01	...	...	0·18	14
1	...	...	...	...	12	6	18	6	3	0·05	0·03	0·04	0·16	15
8	8	1	1	...	123	82	205	14	61	0·55	0·42	0·49	0·19	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	18
...	...	...	...	...	7	10	17	...	...	0·04	0·05	0·04	0·40	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	20
1	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	1	0·01	0·02	0·01	0·01	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·22	22
...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6	...	...	0·02	0·01	0·01	0·21	23
7	1	...	...	1	22	10	32	2	3	0·12	0·06	0·09	0·34	24
1	...	1	...	...	9	6	15	...	1	0·13	0·08	0·11	0·14	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	0·01	...	0·17	26
22	5	12	8	3	94	86	180	4	7	0·44	0·38	0·41	0·89	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·28	28
...	1	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·18	29
3	1	...	...	4	40	42	82	3	42	0·26	0·24	0·25	0·36	30
...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	1	3	0·02	0·01	0·01	0·27	31
62	32	14	16	34	512	409	921	42	158	0·09	0·08	0·09	0·23	

ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. IX.—Deaths registered from Fevers in the

1	2	3		4		5					
No.	Divisions and Districts.	Circles of Registration.		Village-tracts.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from fevers were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from fevers were reported.						
ARAKAN DIVISION.											
1	Akyab ...	11	11	871	504	852	565	446	340	453	717
2	Kyaukpyu ...	6	6	355	312	213	128	96	140	80	57
3	Sandoway ...	6	6	178	178	123	67	101	123	99	111
PEGU DIVISION.											
4	Rangoon ...	1	1	1	1	34	35	36	33	26	36
5	Pegu ...	19	19	456	430	135	144	170	91	101	174
6	Tharrawaddy ...	16	16	556	452	378	212	263	230	149	348
7	Hanthawaddy ...	9	9	470	470	160	83	74	116	94	94
8	Insein ...	9	9	376	368	185	126	132	172	111	162
9	Prome ...	14	14	446	351	379	332	276	445	241	265
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.											
10	Bassein ...	15	15	691	645	341	188	130	244	188	189
11	Henzada ...	9	9	596	596	237	175	145	164	188	193
12	Myaungmya ...	9	9	591	522	174	71	46	81	112	131
13	Maubin ...	7	7	314	280	45	63	50	34	57	68
14	Pyapôn ...	6	6	346	317	143	112	103	103	134	69
TENASSERIM DIVISION.											
15	Thatôn ...	13	13	387	319	194	118	88	184	196	121
16	Amherst ...	10	10	350	350	101	87	100	154	120	117
17	Tavoy ...	6	6	180	180	242	112	183	139	191	239
18	Mergui ...	6	6	148	132	167	73	140	106	69	130
19	Toungoo ...	15	15	563	533	240	133	190	126	133	191
MAGWE DIVISION.											
20	Thayetmyo ...	8	8	643	643	341	147	336	213	103	409
21	Minbu ...	10	10	353	305	683	265	234	311	193	211
22	Magwe ...	10	10	468	387	113	71	87	144	122	160
23	Pakôkku ...	9	9	743	743	926	629	509	507	288	372
MANDALAY DIVISION.											
24	Mandalay ...	10	10	336	250	291	231	156	217	186	166
25	Kyauksè ...	5	5	278	278	247	107	115	143	79	95
26	Meiktila ...	5	5	401	381	207	155	81	121	109	117
27	Myingyan ...	9	9	197	89	114	65	88	142	73	44
28	Yamèthin ...	12	11	359	335	328	156	196	178	110	104
SAGAING DIVISION.											
29	Shwebo ...	10	10	622	622	468	426	358	516	410	476
30	Sagaing ...	8	8	283	253	289	173	121	149	101	107
31	Lower Chindwin ...	8	8	374	374	264	203	309	205	334	449
Total, Burma		291	290	12,932	11,600	8,614	5,452	5,359	5,871	4,850	6,122

Districts of Burma during each month of the year 1930. (Paragraphs 19 and 34.)

							6			7			8	1
	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	No.
							Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
	573	451	680	392	325	942	3,500	3,236	6,736	11.35	12.18	11.73	12.11	1
	190	137	99	173	155	90	768	790	1,558	7.95	7.65	7.79	6.31	2
	120	73	48	123	62	105	590	565	1,155	10.67	9.96	10.31	10.73	3
	23	20	19	27	36	29	257	97	354	1.08	0.91	1.02	1.29	4
	202	153	154	136	101	211	1,062	710	1,772	4.51	3.38	3.98	5.44	5
	235	262	380	282	325	429	1,808	1,685	3,493	7.34	6.84	7.10	7.90	6
	273	127	99	168	147	139	925	649	1,574	4.60	3.97	4.32	4.08	7
	161	115	79	104	94	106	880	667	1,547	5.69	4.95	5.34	6.22	8
	326	406	401	441	670	459	2,401	2,240	4,641	13.13	11.87	12.49	9.95	9
	342	241	242	426	305	208	1,580	1,464	3,044	6.25	6.19	6.22	5.40	10
	328	266	195	216	196	312	1,366	1,249	2,615	5.00	4.50	4.75	5.37	11
	117	89	139	116	167	194	817	620	1,437	4.15	3.57	3.88	3.59	12
	34	45	44	38	100	34	325	287	612	1.93	1.78	1.85	2.99	13
	124	108	85	102	114	128	781	544	1,325	4.98	4.11	4.58	4.87	14
	234	164	87	188	165	138	973	904	1,877	3.96	4.01	3.98	5.69	15
	156	141	157	139	106	145	846	677	1,523	3.79	3.48	3.64	3.53	16
	114	163	136	219	128	276	1,124	1,018	2,142	13.88	13.43	13.66	14.83	17
	145	161	125	114	140	152	840	682	1,522	11.53	10.90	11.24	11.16	18
	199	289	167	265	319	300	1,362	1,190	2,552	6.90	6.45	6.68	7.67	19
	92	71	573	97	75	861	1,670	1,648	3,318	13.33	12.66	12.99	11.44	20
	322	276	202	460	454	845	2,208	2,248	4,456	16.42	16.08	16.24	13.02	21
	272	145	102	468	141	229	1,123	931	2,054	5.31	4.40	4.85	4.61	22
	770	822	594	745	637	700	3,659	3,840	7,499	16.34	15.88	16.10	9.80	23
	260	267	336	314	321	431	1,722	1,454	3,176	9.41	8.37	8.91	7.42	24
	142	135	109	237	238	346	1,016	977	1,993	14.42	13.53	13.97	12.34	25
	134	132	52	196	127	137	841	727	1,568	6.11	4.77	5.41	3.80	26
	172	151	122	133	127	138	687	682	1,369	3.22	2.98	3.10	3.50	27
	202	326	314	284	325	468	1,618	1,373	2,991	10.06	8.46	9.25	6.79	28
	902	759	704	822	814	1,047	3,825	3,877	7,702	21.31	19.33	20.27	10.19	29
	157	173	145	169	187	209	1,066	914	1,980	6.88	5.32	6.06	5.79	30
	494	478	378	383	436	432	2,087	2,278	4,365	12.89	11.85	12.33	8.42	31
	7,815	7,146	6,967	7,977	7,537	10,240	43,727	40,223	83,950	7.89	7.62	7.76	6.88	

ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. X.—Deaths registered from Dysentery and Diarrhoea

1	2	3		4							
No.	Divisions and Districts.	Circles of Registration.		Village-tracts.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from dysentery and diarrhoea were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from dysentery and diarrhoea were reported.						
ARAKAN DIVISION.											
1	Akyab ...	11	11	871	66	49	14	9	6	21	22
2	Kyaukpyu ...	6	6	355	25	7	1	4	7	9	3
3	Sandoway ...	6	4	178	16	...	...	...	6	...	3
PEGU DIVISION.											
4	Rangoon ...	1	1	1	1	81	47	61	50	47	101
5	Pegu ...	19	13	456	21	8	9	7	6	7	6
6	Tharrawaddy ...	16	15	556	200	17	18	12	10	17	51
7	Hanthawaddy ...	9	9	470	104	13	7	7	7	6	11
8	Insein ...	9	8	376	111	28	9	6	10	11	17
9	Prome ...	14	14	446	101	9	4	5	2	9	9
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.											
10	Bassein ...	15	14	691	59	6	9	13	34	10	9
11	Henzada ...	9	9	596	182	9	17	7	8	20	19
12	Myaungmya ...	9	9	591	98	56	17	11	22	17	31
13	Maubin ...	7	7	314	41	4	7	7	9	11	10
14	Pyapôn ...	6	6	346	42	19	26	6	13	17	12
TENASSERIM DIVISION.											
15	Thatôn ...	13	13	387	43	20	17	9	14	14	14
16	Amherst ...	10	10	350	154	40	12	20	21	28	30
17	Tavoy ...	6	6	180	90	26	4	10	20	12	19
18	Mergui ...	6	6	148	57	14	11	6	9	8	15
19	Toungoo ...	15	12	563	24	13	8	7	9	1	10
MAGWE DIVISION.											
20	Thayetmyo ...	8	8	643	57	3	3	5	5	4	13
21	Minbu ...	10	10	353	101	4	3	8	6	5	10
22	Magwe ...	10	8	468	27	8	10	10	10	13	9
23	Pakôkku ...	9	9	743	309	47	9	15	21	32	66
MANDALAY DIVISION.											
24	Mandalay ...	10	7	336	21	41	26	29	26	16	64
25	Kyaukse ...	5	4	278	27	4	5	...	...	...	2
26	Meiktila ...	5	5	401	88	21	5	6	10	6	5
27	Myingyan ...	9	9	197	15	3	6	16	9	7	93
28	Yamêthin ...	12	12	359	31	4	2	...	3	4	12
SAGAING DIVISION.											
29	Shwebo ...	10	10	622	80	8	8	10	13	10	14
30	Sagaing ...	8	8	283	63	10	3	7	4	14	10
31	Lower Chindwin ...	8	8	374	80	13	5	8	9	11	40
Total, Burma ...		291	271	12,932	2,334	585	322	321	379	387	730

in the Districts of Burma during each month of the year 1930. (Paragraph 19.)

5						6			7			8	1
July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	No.
						Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
7	19	14	14	8	18	120	81	201	0·39	0·30	0·35	0·97	1
24	10	11	3	5	2	42	44	86	0·43	0·43	0·43	0·66	2
4	1	2	2	...	1	7	12	19	0·13	0·21	0·17	0·53	3
111	69	44	33	32	51	466	261	727	1·95	2·44	2·10	3·34	4
13	11	8	9	6	5	48	47	95	0·20	0·22	0·21	0·37	5
65	51	54	15	12	15	194	143	337	0·79	0·58	0·68	0·81	6
24	10	6	11	14	11	80	47	127	0·40	0·29	0·35	0·54	7
40	8	11	12	2	6	88	72	160	0·56	0·53	0·55	0·66	8
55	25	8	11	8	9	98	56	154	0·54	0·30	0·41	1·06	9
24	30	7	17	3	12	107	67	174	0·42	0·28	0·36	0·97	10
62	56	27	21	13	24	146	137	283	0·53	0·49	0·51	0·81	11
16	18	16	6	5	21	148	88	236	0·75	0·51	0·64	0·94	12
10	13	5	7	6	3	52	40	92	0·31	0·25	0·28	0·59	13
18	19	10	6	9	17	112	60	172	0·71	0·45	0·60	1·00	14
36	38	16	20	10	10	127	91	218	0·52	0·40	0·46	0·79	15
61	44	45	41	20	25	199	188	387	0·89	0·97	0·93	0·90	16
14	19	9	10	12	10	96	69	165	1·19	0·91	1·05	0·84	17
11	6	6	17	10	8	61	60	121	0·84	0·96	0·89	1·06	18
26	15	8	10	4	10	73	48	121	0·37	0·26	0·32	0·54	19
7	13	46	4	3	13	61	58	119	0·49	0·45	0·47	0·39	20
19	30	17	12	6	4	49	75	124	0·36	0·54	0·45	0·61	21
19	13	6	8	10	5	62	59	121	0·29	0·28	0·29	0·44	22
112	105	37	48	24	20	273	263	536	1·22	1·09	1·15	0·94	23
71	78	39	27	28	27	262	210	472	1·43	1·21	1·32	1·45	24
7	8	...	4	3	1	14	20	34	0·20	0·28	0·24	0·34	25
38	27	27	18	13	11	101	86	187	0·73	0·56	0·65	0·58	26
4	32	21	12	5	5	123	90	213	0·58	0·39	0·48	0·39	27
21	28	13	12	2	5	67	39	106	0·42	0·24	0·33	0·36	28
48	60	17	24	18	8	125	113	238	0·70	0·56	0·63	0·57	29
24	24	5	8	3	4	56	60	116	0·36	0·35	0·35	0·51	30
68	45	31	17	9	14	125	145	270	0·77	0·75	0·76	0·39	31
1,059	925	566	459	303	375	3,582	2,829	6,411	0·65	0·54	0·59	0·80	

ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. XI.—Deaths registered from Respiratory Diseases in

1	2	3		4							
No.	Divisions and Districts.	Circles of Registration.		Village-tracts.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from respiratory diseases were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from respiratory diseases were reported.						
ARAKAN DIVISION.											
1	Akyab ...	11	11	871	90	106	45	44	38	51	25
2	Kyaukpyu ...	6	5	355	16	2	3	2	1	...	1
3	Sandoway ...	6	3	178	8	1	5	...	1	...	...
PEGU DIVISION.											
4	Rangoon ...	1	1	1	1	220	208	234	243	192	233
5	Pegu ...	19	6	456	20	17	16	16	12	16	19
6	Tharrawaddy ...	16	16	556	77	22	14	21	11	13	16
7	Hanthawaddy ...	9	9	470	72	11	14	9	7	16	12
8	Insein ...	9	8	376	36	15	11	15	12	9	8
9	Prome ...	14	9	446	11	35	22	18	22	16	14
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.											
10	Bassein ...	15	10	691	87	53	36	26	37	38	48
11	Henzada ...	9	9	596	76	39	18	33	17	20	20
12	Myaungmya ...	9	6	591	12	22	11	13	14	10	18
13	Maubin ...	7	7	314	31	12	17	18	17	2	8
14	Pyapôn ...	6	6	346	33	15	11	5	7	10	9
TENASSERIM DIVISION.											
15	Thatôn ...	13	10	387	32	23	26	22	12	9	8
16	Amherst ...	10	10	350	141	44	31	34	48	33	40
17	Tavoy ...	6	5	180	63	22	13	19	10	14	18
18	Mergui ...	6	6	148	43	18	13	24	7	7	22
19	Toungoo ...	15	11	563	14	12	11	10	9	13	12
MAGWE DIVISION.											
20	Thayetmyo ...	8	7	643	25	13	5	8	11	5	4
21	Minbu ...	10	4	353	37	8	8	5	8	1	4
22	Magwe ...	10	8	468	13	22	21	24	23	10	24
23	Pakôkku ...	9	8	743	21	23	11	17	15	12	23
MANDALAY DIVISION.											
24	Mandalay ...	10	6	336	9	136	117	124	108	91	96
25	Kyauksè ...	5	4	278	16	1	4	...	4	...	3
26	Meiktila ...	5	5	401	25	9	12	11	11	10	13
27	Myingyan ...	9	6	197	13	32	15	21	20	18	38
28	Yamèthin ...	12	6	359	12	14	11	20	19	11	13
SAGAING DIVISION.											
29	Shwebo ...	10	8	622	31	14	11	10	22	12	16
30	Sagaing ...	8	4	283	4	5	5	9	8	1	2
31	Lower Chindwin ...	8	7	374	33	20	15	15	16	8	17
Total ...		291	221	12,932	1,102	986	760	827	790	648	784

the Districts of Burma during each month of the year 1930. (Paragraphs 19 and 38.)

5						6			7			8	1
July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	No.
						Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
33	18	38	29	8	88	326	197	523	1.06	0.74	0.91	0.95	1
3	2	3	4	1	3	16	9	25	.17	0.09	0.13	0.12	2
1	...	1	3	1	2	9	6	15	.16	0.11	0.13	0.34	3
245	230	223	199	215	234	1,759	917	2,676	7.37	8.59	7.75	9.90	4
18	19	13	18	18	14	118	78	196	0.50	0.37	0.44	0.47	5
24	29	40	43	20	25	163	115	278	0.66	0.47	0.56	0.62	6
14	6	8	8	5	14	88	36	124	0.44	0.22	0.34	0.53	7
18	11	11	12	12	4	89	49	138	0.58	0.36	0.48	0.56	8
26	47	48	51	34	36	207	162	369	1.13	0.86	0.99	0.94	9
45	49	43	99	52	46	316	256	572	1.25	1.08	1.17	1.05	10
33	29	26	17	18	27	164	133	297	0.60	0.48	0.54	0.62	11
11	8	9	16	11	22	105	60	165	0.53	0.35	0.45	0.64	12
8	13	9	6	17	15	86	56	142	0.51	0.35	0.43	0.71	13
10	14	10	11	5	12	74	45	119	0.47	0.34	0.41	0.75	14
15	25	15	18	7	1	97	84	181	0.39	0.37	0.38	0.57	15
48	53	48	68	56	45	322	226	548	1.44	1.16	1.31	1.36	16
10	14	5	13	15	10	106	57	163	1.31	0.75	1.04	0.80	17
9	18	17	16	17	6	106	68	174	1.45	1.09	1.28	0.77	18
13	13	18	16	13	7	95	52	147	0.48	0.28	0.38	0.51	19
5	5	16	9	9	20	55	55	110	0.44	0.42	0.43	0.26	20
8	4	4	13	12	27	45	57	102	0.33	0.41	0.37	0.50	21
18	10	21	22	18	16	128	101	229	0.60	0.48	0.54	0.72	22
32	37	25	16	19	26	132	124	256	0.59	0.51	0.55	0.69	23
119	132	127	128	133	137	823	625	1,448	4.50	3.60	4.06	4.23	24
6	4	2	...	2	...	17	9	26	0.24	0.12	0.18	0.55	25
10	12	14	13	15	9	75	64	139	0.55	0.42	0.48	0.47	26
17	31	20	24	14	27	153	124	277	0.72	0.54	0.63	0.65	27
15	15	16	16	17	27	114	80	194	0.71	0.49	0.60	0.58	28
25	30	33	24	35	37	137	132	269	0.76	0.66	0.71	0.54	29
2	7	6	5	6	15	40	31	71	0.26	0.18	0.22	0.38	30
16	13	15	36	13	28	110	102	212	0.68	0.53	0.60	0.44	31
857	898	884	953	818	980	6,075	4,110	10,185	1.10	0.78	0.94	1.07	

ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. XII.—Deaths registered from Plague in the

1	2	3		4							
No.	Divisions and Districts.	Circles of Registration.		Village-tracts.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from Plague were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from Plague were reported.						
ARAKAN DIVISION.											
1	Akyab ...	11	...	871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Kyaukpyu ...	6	...	355	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Sandoway ...	6	...	178	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PEGU DIVISION.											
4	Rangoon ...	1	1	1	1	2	6	5	4	3	1
5	Pegu ...	19	5	456	5	6	2	1	1	1	...
6	Tharrawaddy ...	16	5	556	5	15	11	2	1	...	...
7	Hanthawaddy ...	9	1	470	1	...	1	6	...	...	...
8	Insein ...	9	2	376	3	...	7	2	...	...	...
9	Prome ...	14	5	446	12	18	9	23	...	...	...
IRRAWADDY DIVISION											
10	Bassein ...	15	3	691	3	12	11	15	10	...	1
11	Henzada ...	9	5	596	6	...	15	9	1	1	1
12	Myaungmya ...	9	...	591	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Maubin ...	7	...	314	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Pyapôn ...	6	1	346	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
TENASSERIM DIVISION.											
15	Thatôn ...	13	6	387	9	3	35	9	8	5	...
16	Amherst ...	10	...	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Tavoy ...	6	...	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Mergui ...	6	...	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Toungoo ...	15	4	563	5	2	7	15	2	...	...
MAGWE DIVISION.											
20	Thayetmyo ...	8	2	643	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Minbu ...	10	...	353	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Magwe ...	10	3	468	3	...	9	4	...	...	...
23	Pakkôku ...	9	...	743	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MANDALAY DIVISION.											
24	Mandalay ...	10	3	336	7	389	447	121	5	...	...
25	Kyaukse ...	5	3	278	3	4	1	3	2	...	...
26	Meiktila ...	5	2	401	20	16	17	1	1	...	...
27	Myingyan ...	9	5	197	25	12	23	10	2	...	...
28	Yamèthin ...	12	3	359	3	...	1	...	...	...	...
SAGAING DIVISION.											
29	Shwebo ...	10	3	622	10	16	10	5	11	1	...
30	Sagaing ...	8	6	283	18	26	6	14	4	...	...
31	Lower Chindwin ...	8	4	374	4	6	38	29	4	...	...
Total ...		291	72	12,932	146	529	656	274	56	11	3

Districts of Burma during each month of the year 1930. (Paragraphs 19 and 29).

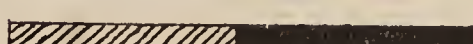
5						6			7			8	
July.	August.	September.	October.	November	December.	Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	No.
						Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4	3	9	1	...	...	26	12	38	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.81	4
4	...	1	...	2	5	14	9	23	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.19	5
1	...	...	3	1	4	19	19	38	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.65	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	7	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.02	7
...	1	...	...	...	1	8	3	11	0.05	0.02	0.04	0.30	8
16	28	26	9	5	31	107	58	165	0.59	0.31	0.44	0.78	9
...	1	...	...	...	...	24	26	50	0.09	0.11	0.10	0.52	10
11	15	2	...	...	...	31	24	55	0.11	0.09	0.10	0.31	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.21	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.22	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	0.01	...	0.01	0.12	14
10	5	9	3	2	9	62	36	98	0.25	0.16	0.21	0.23	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.02	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
...	...	...	...	2	6	16	18	34	0.08	0.10	0.09	0.08	19
...	...	...	3	8	33	33	11	44	0.26	0.08	0.17	0.21	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.22	21
3	3	1	...	5	11	25	11	36	0.12	0.05	0.09	0.24	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.26	23
...	...	...	...	...	2	462	502	964	2.52	2.89	2.70	1.11	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	10	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.38	25
7	11	15	...	25	17	53	57	110	0.39	0.37	0.38	0.70	26
...	1	...	1	...	7	27	29	56	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.47	27
...	1	2	7	2	12	10	15	25	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.37	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	23	20	43	0.13	0.10	0.11	0.25	29
1	4	4	...	2	8	39	31	70	0.25	0.18	0.21	0.36	30
...	...	...	...	1	5	36	47	83	0.22	0.24	0.23	0.28	31
57	73	69	28	55	151	1,028	934	1,962	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.32	

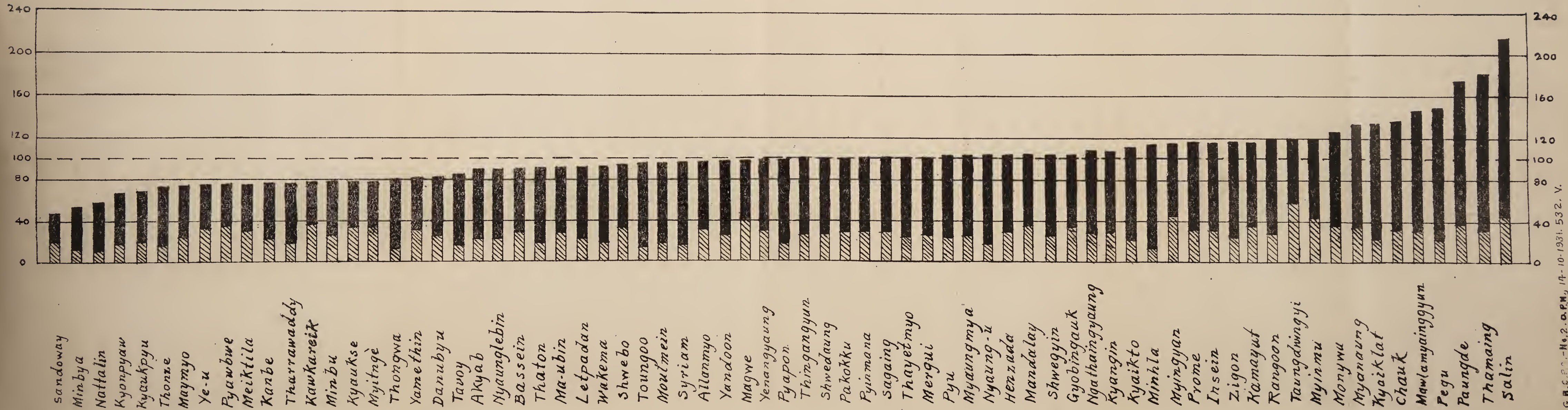
ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. VI (a) (Provincial), showing Births, Birth-rate, and Infantile Mortality Statistics of Towns having a population of 10,000 or over for the year 1930.

1	2		3	4			5	6			7		
No.	Towns.		Popula- tion.	Births.			Birth- rate.	Deaths under one year.			Infantile mortality rate.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Akyab	...	36,569	336	311	647	17·69	71	67	138	211·31	215·43	213·29
2	Rangoon	...	345,505	4,002	3,972	7,974	23·08	1,225	993	2,218	306·10	250·00	278·15
3	Pegu	...	18,769	337	341	678	36·12	86	66	152	255·19	193·55	224·19
4	Syriam	...	15,193	178	195	373	24·55	24	33	57	134·83	169·23	152·82
5	Insein	...	14,308	176	148	324	22·64	49	48	97	278·41	324·32	299·38
6	Prome	...	26,067	550	460	1,010	38·75	177	126	303	321·82	273·91	300·00
7	Paungdè	...	14,154	131	116	247	17·45	45	47	92	343·51	405·17	372·47
8	Bassein	...	42,563	696	620	1,316	30·92	198	152	350	284·48	245·16	265·96
9	Henzada	...	23,651	359	402	761	32·18	122	98	220	339·83	243·78	289·09
10	Thatôn	...	15,091	257	257	514	34·06	44	41	85	171·21	159·53	165·37
11	Moulmein	...	61,301	772	758	1,530	24·96	134	131	265	173·58	172·82	173·20
12	Tavoy	...	27,480	459	483	942	34·28	96	58	154	209·15	120·08	163·48
13	Mergui	...	18,408	330	293	623	33·84	101	63	164	306·06	215·02	263·24
14	Toungoo	...	19,332	264	278	542	28·04	31	32	63	117·42	115·11	116·24
15	Thayetmyo	...	10,768	180	186	366	33·99	43	38	81	238·89	204·30	221·31
16	Allanmyo	...	11,219	181	201	382	34·05	53	62	115	292·82	308·46	301·05
17	Pakôkku	...	19,507	365	441	806	41·32	108	109	217	295·89	247·17	269·23
18	Mandalay	...	148,917	3,951	3,366	7,317	49·13	1,331	1,122	2,453	336·88	333·33	335·25
19	Maymyo	...	16,558	351	355	706	42·64	87	74	161	247·86	208·45	228·05
20	Myingyan	...	18,931	384	361	745	39·35	179	149	328	466·15	412·74	440·27
21	Pyinmana	...	14,886	316	294	610	40·98	104	64	168	329·11	217·69	275·41
22	Shwebo	...	10,605	306	324	630	59·41	104	99	203	339·87	305·56	322·22
23	Sagaing	...	11,858	304	237	541	45·62	87	59	146	286·18	248·95	269·87

(CHART No. I)

NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 100 BIRTHS IN TOWNS IN 1930

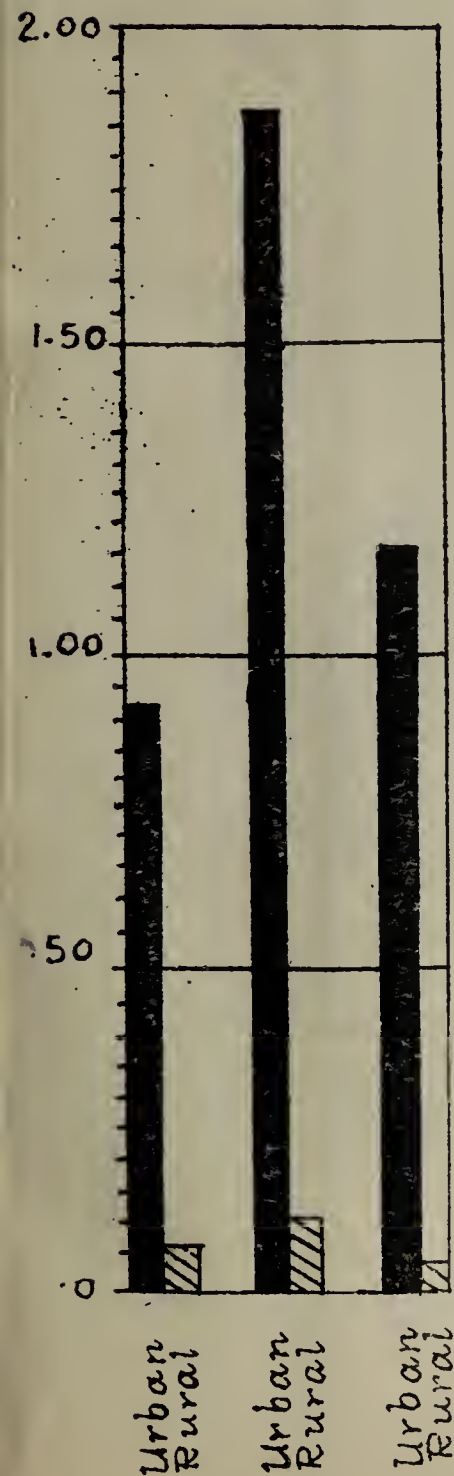
INFANT DEATHS. 
OTHER DEATHS. 
TOTAL DEATHS. 



DEATH-RATE IN BURMA FROM

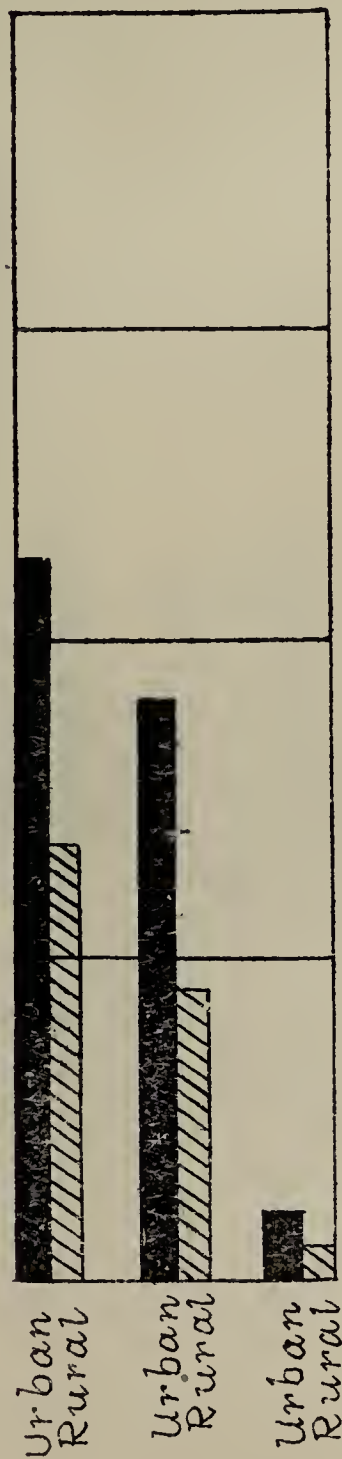
PLAGUE.

1929.
Mean of 5 years.
1930.



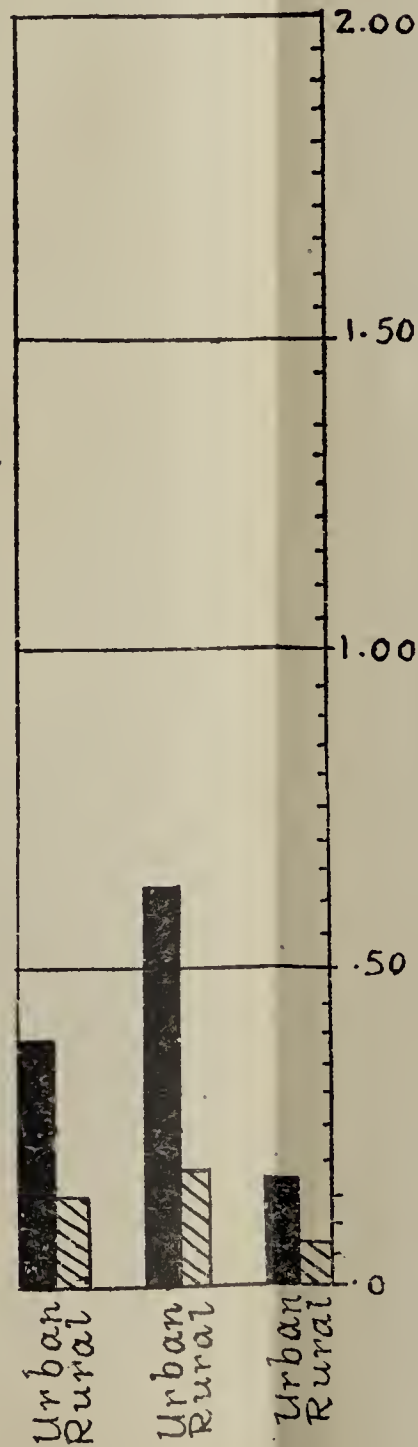
CHOLERA.

1929.
Mean of 5 years.
1930.



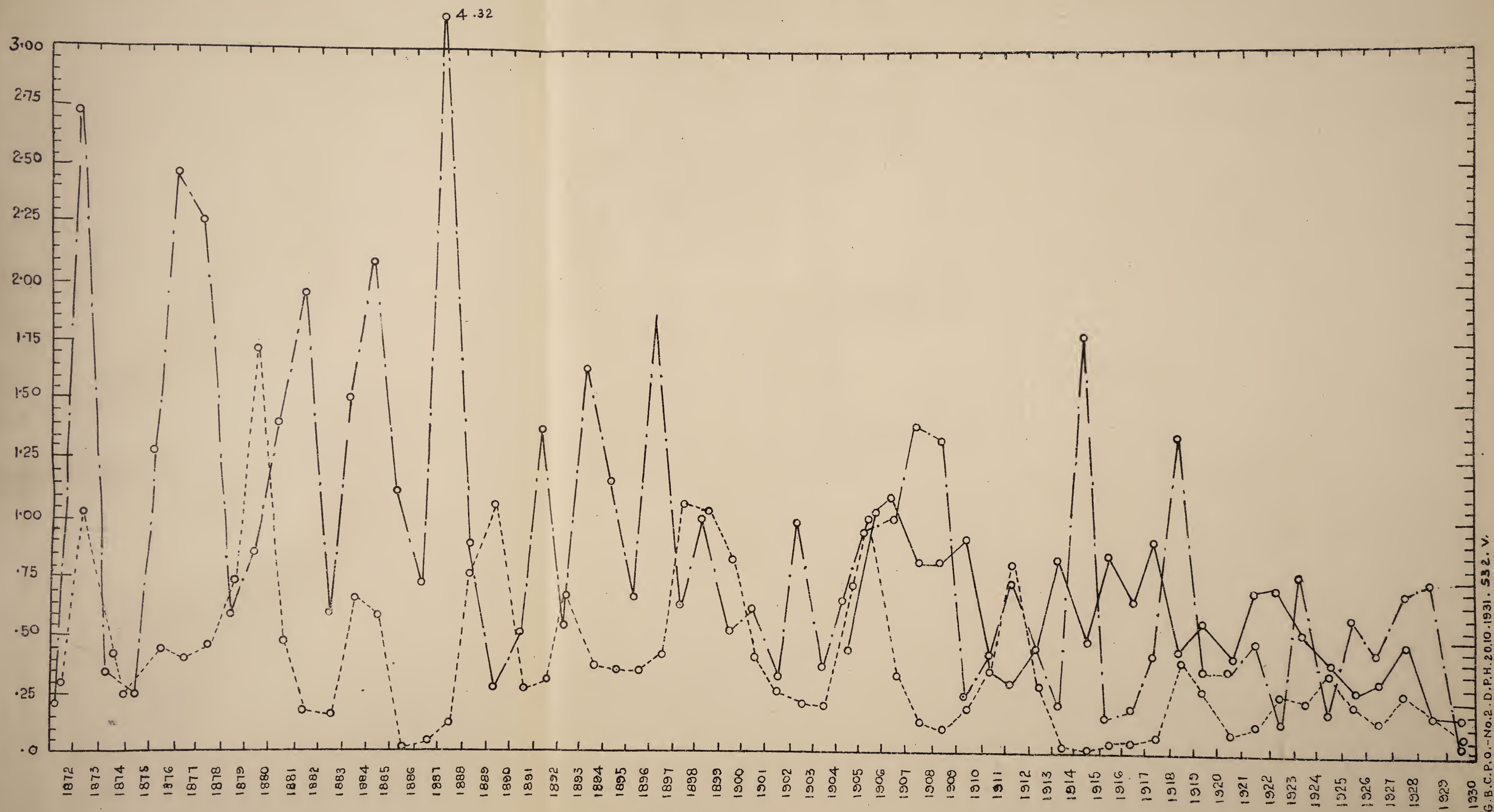
SMALL POX

1929.
Mean of 5 years.
1930.



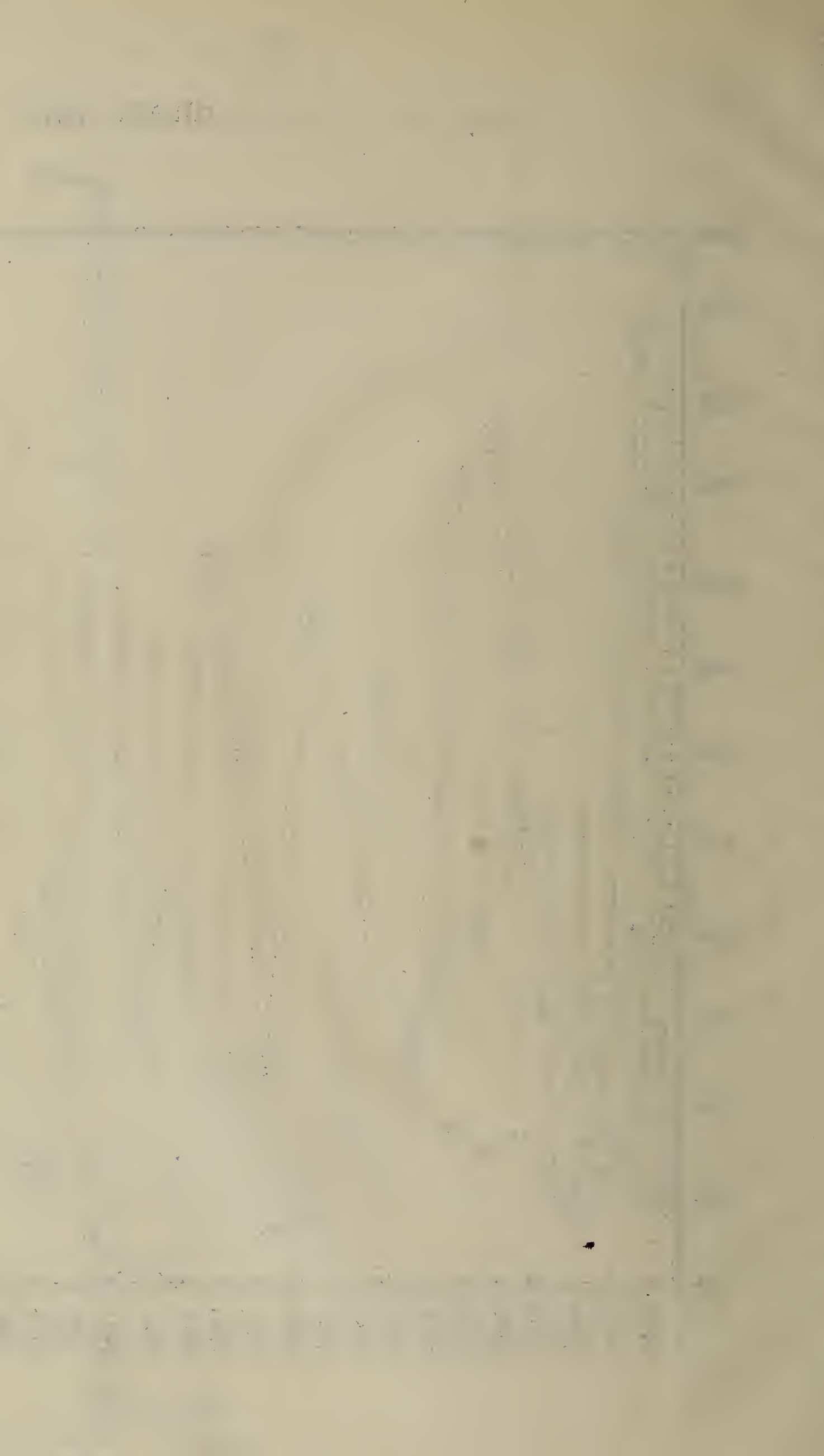
(CHART No. III)

DEATH RATE FROM NOTIFIABLE DISEASES IN BURMA

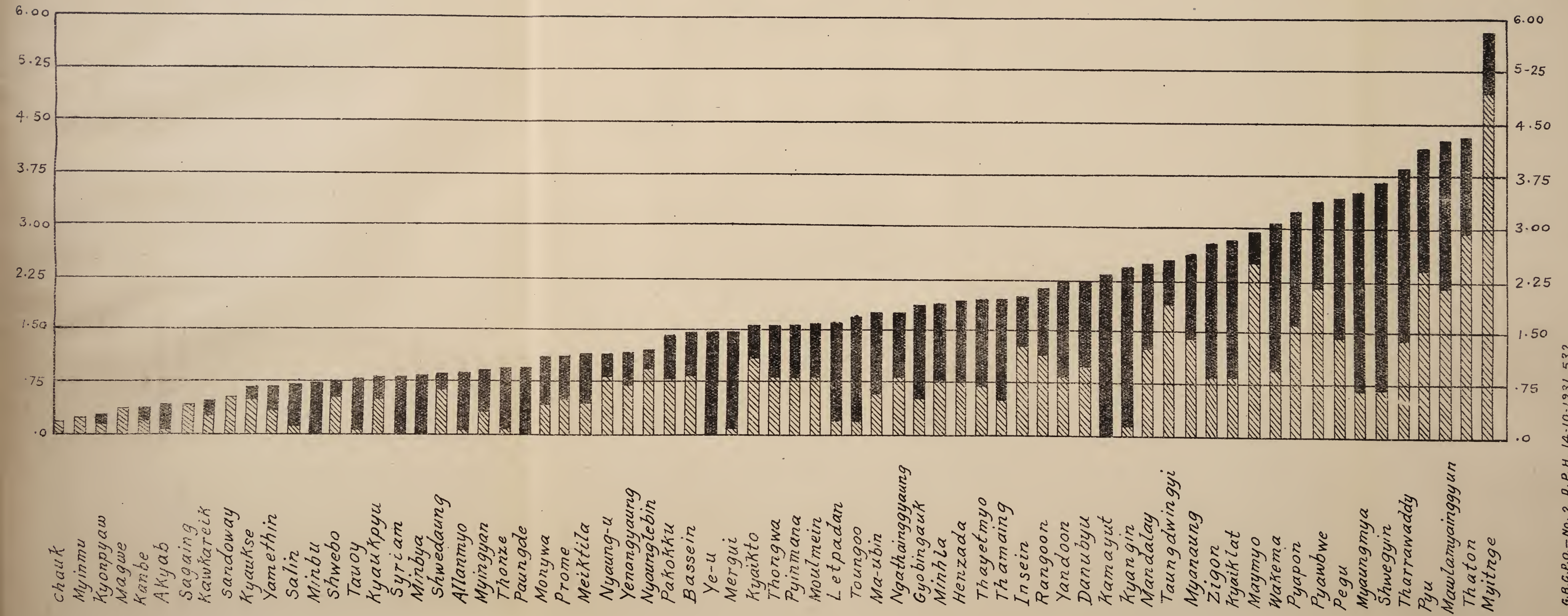


References

Cholera death rate thus. —○—○—
 Small Pox " " " ○- - -○- - -
 Plague " " " ○—○—○—○—○



(CHART No IV)
DEATH-RATE FROM--
DYSENTERY THUS. 
DIARRHOEA " 
TOTAL " 



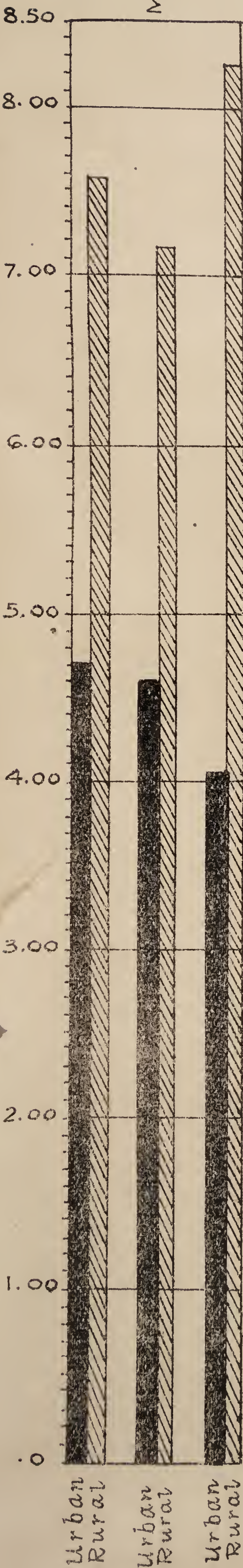
DEATH-RATE IN BURMA FROM

FEVERS.

Mean of 5 years.

1929.

1930.

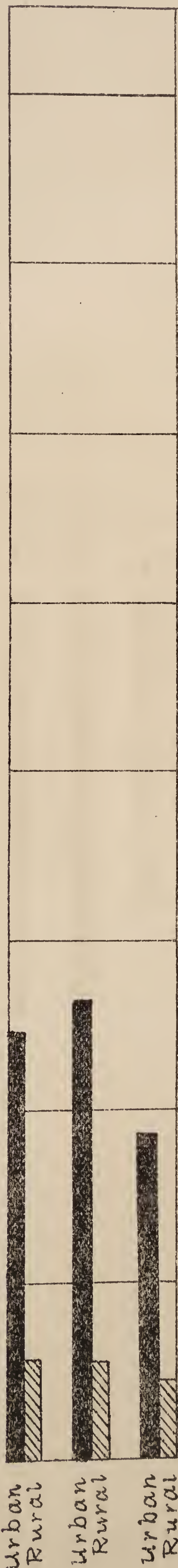


DYSENTERY & DIARRHOEA.

Mean of 5 years.

1929.

1930.



RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

Mean of 5 years.

1929.

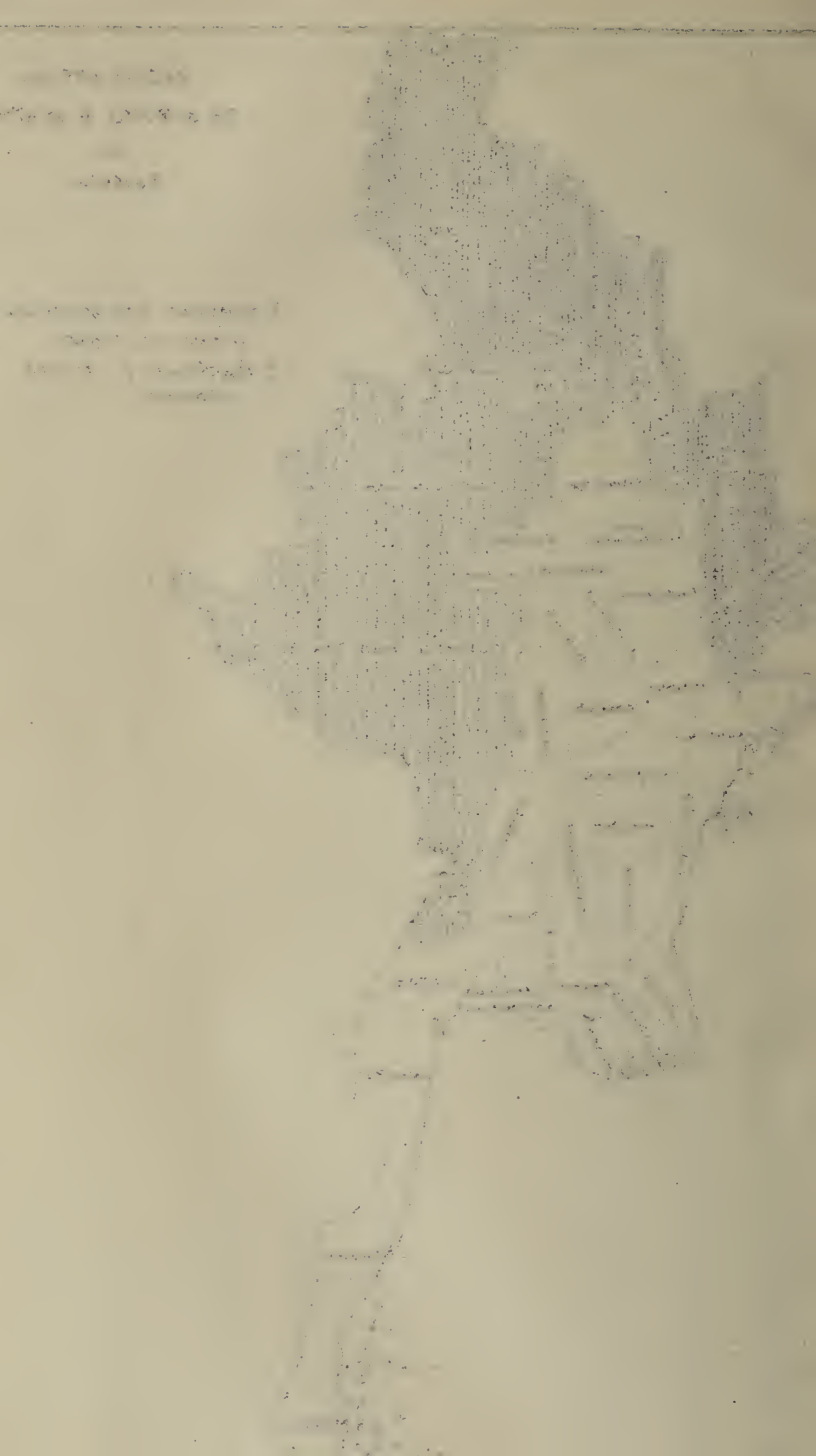
1930.



REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS & DEATHS IN BURMA

1. Regular Registration areas in clear.
2. Backward areas shaded.





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OF THE
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